The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 115. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 14, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th July	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	F.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mulwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON .. ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	11th July
[illegible]uki ura	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
[illegible]oon	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
[illegible]chi	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
Dwarka ..	1695.	Thu. 17th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri. 18th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursdays, 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3118	,, 7th August
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

14th July, 1913.

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Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS,

2-14, Hummum St.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE MARINE PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,

Hummum St., Fort

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Attank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.

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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vaa Gadi, BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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	Rs	A.
Ponsonby: The Decline of Aristocracy	5	10
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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued..	6,825 for £2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,664
Annual Income ...	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

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POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

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The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of it own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

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THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Fort, BOMBAY.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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269

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	... ...	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Rocks	,, ...	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	... ...	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.	BEGUMPET.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.	GWALIOR.
HOTEL MAJESTIC.	JHANSI.
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BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
KHANDWA.	BANDRA.
MUNMAR.	SURAT.
ITARSI.	BARODA.
NAGPORE.	AHMEDABAD.
NERAL.	WADHWAN.
POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
POONA NO. 2.	ABU ROAD.
DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED SIGNAL and INTERLOCKING INSPECTORS and ASSISTANTS on the temporary establishment. Apply to the undersigned stating previous experience and salary expected with certificates if any.

I. W. STOKES,
Signal and Inter: Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1913.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days racing, to be held as follows, from August to October, 1913.

(A) 8 EXTRA MEETINGS. (The 1st Extra will be held, weather permitting, on Saturday, 2nd August and it is proposed to hold 6 Extra Meetings before Poona Races, 1st Meeting, and 2 Extra Meetings after Poona Races, 2nd Meeting).

(B). POONA RACES.
FIRST MEETING, 4 days. 3rd, 6th, 11th and 13th September.
SECOND MEETING, 3 days. 20th, 24th and 27th September.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... „ 15

For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
Each Lady ..... „ 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... „ 2
SECOND ENCLOSURE.
Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1 8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... „ 1 0
Lady ..... „ 0 8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Stand,
Poona, 14th July, 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE ROYAL MAIL ROUTE TO THE PUNJAB THROUGH DAILY RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS.

Bombay—Delhi—Meerut Saharanpur—Ambala—Lahore—Peshawar, without a change.

For trains from Bombay read from top and to Bombay from bottom.

Bombay. H.M.				From Bombay H.M.
7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0-55
4-13	Arr.		Dep.	1-22
18-30	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	11-20
18-6	Arr.		Dep.	11-50
11-44	Dep.	Rawalpindi	Arr.	18-36
11-29	Arr.		Dep.	18-51
6-54	Dep.	Peshawar Cantt.	Arr.	23-18
4 -5	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	2-0
1-50	Dep.	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4-32
1-42	Arr.		Dep.	4-41
22-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
22-39	Arr.		Dep.	11-0
21- 8	Dep.	Ambala Cantt.	Arr.	13-27

BOMBAY—RUTLAM—INDORE—MHOW AND NEEMUCH.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
17-50	Dep.	Ratlam Jn.	Arr.	10-0
17- 5	Arr.		Dep.	10-42
13-33	Dep.	Indore	Arr.	14-15
13-23	Arr.		Dep.	14-25
12-50	Dep.	Mhow	Arr.	14-55
12-40	Dep.	Neemuch	Arr.	15- 0

BOMBAY—AGRA.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
8- 1	Dep.	Bharatpur Jn.	Arr.	21- 0
7-47	Arr.		Dep.	21-23
6- 0	Dep.	Agra Fort	Arr.	23-10

BOMBAY—KATHGODAM FOR NAINI TAL.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21- 0
7-20	Dep.	Muttra Jn.	Arr.	21-45
7-0	Arr.		Dep.	22-25
18-0	Dep.	Kathgodam	Arr.	11- 0

BOMBAY—DEHRA DUN FOR MUSSOORIE.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
2-58	Dep.	Saharanpur	Arr.	8-25
8-55	Arr.		Dep.	9-55
14-15	Dep.	Dehra Dun	Arr.	17-55

BOMBAY SIMLA VIA D. U. K. RAILWAY CHANGING AT DELHI.

7-30	Arr.	Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	21-0
4-35	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	0'55
4- 5	Arr.		Dep.	1'27
21- 8	Dep.	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	5-43
20-41	Arr.		Dep.	6- 8
19-30	Dep.	Kalka*	Arr.	8- 0
18 30	Arr.		Dep.	8-30
13- 0	Dep.	Simla	Arr.	14-20

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members (including subscribers of Rs. 10 or more per annum) of the above Association will be held at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for the purpose of passing a Resolution regarding the land for the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

ALEX. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 8th July, 1913. 0271

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 89, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 21st day of July 1913 at 3 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting after Article 9, the following article, namely:—

"9 A. The Company may, from time to time, by special Resolution reduce the capital of the Company, in any manner for the time being authorized by law."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1913. 0277

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, cup-boards, hatstands, writing, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, show cases, wall brackets, phonographs with records, iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Mulla Abdulally:—

1 Vertical Double Ram pump. Size of suction 3in. by 3in.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

The property of Sir N. G. Chandravarker:—

One English steel wheeled rubber-tyred Landeau, one bay, waler and harness.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Rehimtoola Mulla Abdulally.

1 single cylinder 6 h.p. D'Dion Motor car second-hand No. 1728.

1-8 h. p. D'Dion Motor car, No. 52.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th July, 1913. 251

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNI ROAD, POWWALLA STREET.

High Court.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 508, of 1911.

Shivshanker Vasudeo Talpade, Minor .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade and others .....Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of July, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the Consent Decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said Consent Decree, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Foras Freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or block of buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and, being at Charni Road, Powwala Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards, be the same a little more or less, which said piece of land forms part of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 189, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13954, 14015, and New Survey Nos. 1-7371, and 1-7384, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2062 (12), and Street No. 91, which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla, on or towards the West by Plot No. 17, formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla, and now to Dossabhai Rustomji Dartvala, on or towards the North by Plot No. 10 formerly belonging to the said Rustomji Sorabji Powvalla and Cawasji Sorabji Powvalla and now to Cawasji Jalbhai, and on or towards the South by a private road, leading to the Charni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office, at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
El. Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 14th July, 1913. 259

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge.....	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for the Radhanpur High School.

1. A GRADUATE HEAD MASTER of at least 10 years' standing and teaching experience in Higher Standards, second language Sanskrit and, strong in English. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. rising upto Rs. 125 in 5 years.

2. A GRADUATE on Rs. 60 with Persian as second language preferred.

3. An INTERMEDIATE on Rs. 35. Better prospects in future.

Apply sharp with testimonials to THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. Only those need apply who can join during current month. 0276

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 150, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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Drug Stores.
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LONDON, W. C.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANA SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A SWEET *breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful because it regulates the bowels and liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, improves digestion.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Mr. G. Stillwell presents

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The marvellous Chinese Transformist and his full Company in a Series of ORIENTAL MYSTERIES.

The Excelsior stage will be converted into a GORGEOUS CHINESE TEMPLE.

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A thrilling Cinema story of the days of the NORSEMEN.

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A special Film will be shown of the Jubilee Celebrations of the Kaiser at Berlin.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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A stirring story of the Australian bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.

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Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

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Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very effic a cious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRAOGN

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers

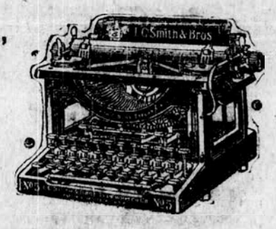
THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists. 156

HERE IS THE NEW MODEL "FIVE."

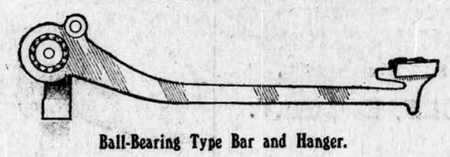


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DESCRIPTION:—Gilt, three-quarter plate, keyless lever movement, jewelled with 15 rubies: real compensation balance and tempered flat hair spring: most accurate timekeeper. The gold cases are of good medium weight, well finished in every particular: plain, engine-turned or engraved.

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Also in hunting and ½ hunting cases at proportionate rates. Write for our fully illustrated catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
BOMBAY and CALCUTTA.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

REVIEW OF YEAR IN BOMBAY.

The Resolution by the Government of Bombay on the Administration Report on the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1912, published yesterday, states that the Jail population again shows a considerable increase. This was due partly to the prevailing scarcity in certain Districts, and also in part to an increase in the number of prosecutions for begging and for possessing cocaine without a license. The result has been considerable overcrowding in the Jails. The Deccan and Sind Gangs have had to be used largely as overflow prisons, instead of being composed, as was intended, solely of able-bodied men specially selected. It has unfortunately proved impossible, through lack of funds, either to commence the proposed Jail at Andheri or to construct the new barrack in Sabarmati Central Jail during the year. But both of these projects, will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The death-rate shows a decrease of 27 per mille as compared with 1911. The decrease would have been considerably greater, but for epidemics of cholera in three prisons. The average gross cost of maintenance per head shows a decrease of approximately Rs.2, due to the increased Jail population. The cash earnings of convict labour, on the other hand, show an increase of Rs. 56,422, of which a large proportion is ascribed to the successful management of the Yeravda Prison Press.

Government find it necessary to remind District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Government Resolution No. 3935, dated the 24th May 1912, Judicial Department. The facts stated by the Inspector-General in paragraph 7 of his report show that many Magistrates still fail to understand the impropriety of awarding sentences of imprisonment, whether substantive or in default of payment of fine, to offenders below the age of 14. Government would also invite the attention of the Presidency Magistrates in Bombay to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Prisons in paragraph 8 of the report, which have their full concurrence. The deterrent effect of short-term imprisonments in default of payment of fine is more than doubtful, while it is certain that they do much to create the habitual criminal.

The total number of punishments awarded by the Jail authorities shows a decrease, as also the number of major punishments. Government concur with the remark of the Inspector-General of Prisons that the retention of corporal punishment is necessary, but that it should, as an almost invariable rule, be resorted to only as a penalty for assault, mutiny, gross indecency, and similar serious offences.

Government, accepting a resolution of the Lesgislative Council, have recently appointed a Committee to hold an enquiry into the question of assisting prisoners on release by giving them an opportunity to obtain honest employment and thus prevent their lapse into fresh crime. Government wish to express the hope that this movement may receive the cordial support from the public which it deserves.

A proposal on the part of the Salvation Army to start a Settlement [illegible] Criminal Tribes is also under [illegible] sideration of Government. It [illegible] ed that this and similar measures [illegible] ready being tried in the South [illegible] Presidency may gradually reduce [illegible] numbers of habitual offenders [illegible] cruited from these tribes, who are [illegible] sent from such a large proportion [illegible] the prison population.

AMERICA AND SHAKESPEARE.

Mr. Lyn Harding, who arrived in London on Saturday, June 21, after his American tour, stated in an interview that American managers, like the English, were calling aloud for Ideas—mostly in vain; and as good modern plays were such a rarity in these lean years, many American managers were busy preparing for Shakespearean revivals next autumn, says the "Daily News."

"It is bad to hear," said Mr. Harding, "of so many failures in London, but I have little faith in the popular process of finding the cause in alleged weak work or in counter-attractions. Plays run in cycles—your romantic period, for example—and some manager who is sufficiently daring to break through convention suffers the fate of the pioneer. He is before his time, and the leavening of thought or the creation of a public taste may not reflect itself profitably on the box-office."

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 12, 0.39 in.

Fall since June 1,43.28 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 13.21 in.

WEATHER REPORTS.

S. S. Umsinga:—The steamer Umsinga arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Durban, reports fresh south-west monsoon.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab—Lahore reports 0'12" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect at Sirsa. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi, Ambala and Delhi.

The United Provinces—Mainpuri reports 0'23" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0'24" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj has had 0'51", Veraval and Surat 0'10" each, Rajkot 0'15", Bhavnagar Para 0'28", Ahmedabad 0'79" and Deesa 1'52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0'39", Ratnagiri 0'22" and Karwar 0'82". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the west coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in south-east Madras and local in east Rajputana. Isolated showers have fallen in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Precipitation has ceased in lower Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula; local rain in east Rajputana; some showers in the Punjab, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar, the southern half of the Deccan, the south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 12th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th) ..	93'3	85'0	92	..	..	..
Jask ..	95'8	86'8	78	..	..	—0'06
Muskat ..						
Do. (11th) ..	97'8	86'[illegible]	50	..		—0'15
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105'8	86'5	62	..	3'85	+2'56
Rawalpindi ..	106'4	77'1	65		5'31	+0'76
Lahore ..	[illegible]1'9	79'2	72	0'22	2'8[illegible]	—1'13
Sirsa ..	92'3	77'0	83	..	9'83	+6'74
Ambala ..	98'5	77'9	70	0'05	11'62	+4'56
Delhi ..	95'5	82'8	82	..	6'43	—0'59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	101'0	85'0	81	..	3'2[illegible]	—3'20
Mainpuri ..	104'3	85'6	66	0'23	2'24	—3'62
Jhansi ..	96'0	81'5	59	..	1'30	—8'61
Cawnpore ..	100'0	85'5	61	..	5'98	—0'20
Allahabad ..	102'1	86'5	5[illegible]	..	4'94	—1'28
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
[illegible]abad ..	110'1	[illegible]8'8	65	..	0'82	+0'37
[illegible]chi ..	88'0	82'5	83	..	0'67	—1'18
[illegible] ..	91'6	77'2	91	..	5'69	+0'70
[illegible] ..	90'2	78'1	79	0'24	8'78	+3'65
[illegible] ..	9[illegible]'0	81'1	65	..	3'58	—3'99
[illegible] NORTH AND INDIA—						
[illegible] ..	85'[illegible]	73'0	33	0'51	6'19	+2'21
[illegible] ..	86'3	76'7	83	0'02	3'34	—1'94
[illegible] ..	[illegible]4'1	79'5	87	9'10	28'15	+12'52
[illegible] ..	88'[illegible]	75'8	87	0'15	13'36	+4'91
[illegible] EAST—						
[illegible] ..	93'0	77'8	83	0'28	24'67	+18'70
[illegible] ..	85'9	78'5	84	0'10	23'[illegible]5	+8'27
[illegible]abad ..	91'6	76'7	92	0'29	13'16	+4'94
[illegible] ..	87'6	77'4	91	1'5[illegible]	9'93	+4'83
Neemuch ..	85'9	74'0	9[illegible]	0'08	7'72	+0'98
Indore ..	87'1	71'0	78	..	8'76	+0'57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87'8	77'3	77	..	11'81	—2'62
Saugor ..	80'5	74'1	82	..	10'61	—1'[illegible]
Hoshangabad ..	93'[illegible]	76'4	77	..	6'63	—4'39
Khandwa ..	91'[illegible]	75'1	71	..	19'06	+1'38
Akola ..	94'2	75'5	63	..	9'14	+0'58
Amraoti ..	91'8	75'5	69	..	13'77	+3'44
Nagpur ..	92'6	75'8	73	..	15'17	+[illegible]'9[illegible]
Chanda ..	93'5	75'[illegible]	67	..		
Raipur ..	93'7	75'6	73	0'05	8'14	—5'39
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85'6	78'4	86	0'39	43'28	+13'21
Ratnagiri ..	86'3	77'4	90	0'2	39'[illegible]2	—4'1[illegible]
Mormugao ..	86'5	75'2	87	0'04	44'13	+0'47
Karwar ..	83'7	74'5	88	0'82	49'40	—6'53
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89'9	72'6	71	0'00	7'56	+1'23
Ahmednagar ..	87'1	70'5	72		13'69	+7'57
Poona ..	84'5	71'3	87	0'09	16'40	+9'4[illegible]
Sholapur ..	91'8	72'[illegible]	72	0'02	7'62	+[illegible]'23
Bijapur ..	87'4	69'8	80	..	8'41	+4'15
Belgaum ..	77'8	66'0	90	0'03	10'71	+3'12
Aurangabad ..	89'9	71'[illegible]	7[illegible]	..	9'23	+19'3
Nizamabad (Indur).	92'9	74'7	72	..	15'01	+6'6[illegible]
Hyderabad ..	90'5	74'2	71	..	6'30	—0'07
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	84'3	70'3	83	1'38	48'52	—5'38
Calicut ..	81'3	73'6	88	0'12	34'20	—12'9[illegible]
Cochin ..	84'7	72'7	84	132	33'43	—4'87
Colombo ..	84'5	77'0	82	..	8'74	—1'01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR, AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	99'3	80'7	78	..	2'38	—4'57
Bellary ..	94'0	76'3	67	..	2'05	+0'37
Cuddapah ..	92'0	78'0	65	..	3'67	—1'04
Madras ..	92'5	78'[illegible]	74	..	2'46	—0'94
Bangalore ..	79'3	64'8	85	0'03	6'71	+2'11
Coimbatore ..	87'4	68'3	77	..	1'52	—0'54
Trichinopoly ..	99'6	76'3	67	0'37	1'28	—0'63
Negapatam ..	99'7	77'2	81	0'42	1'04	—1'05

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 13.

The trough of low pressure is moving away from hills and the Bay current is again penetrating Northern India. The only parts of the country where there has been little or no rain are North-West Frontier Province, Sind, South Punjab, Central India and Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Behar and Orissa, East United Provinces, West Coast, South Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast; fairly general in Bengal; local in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in East Central Provinces. North Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts:—Tavoy and Moulmein two inches; Maymyo and Lashio one; Sibsagar three; Gauhati one and a half; Mymensingh four; Darjeeling Balasore and Darbhanga one and a half; Mount Abu, Ahmadabad one; Nizamabad three; Chaibassa, Ranchi, Gorakhpur, Lucknow two; Benares three; Bahraich, Lahore one; Waltair one; Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Rajputana and Central parts of the country, with decrease in North-East India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 11th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	inches	29·658
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	78·7
Dew Point	"	77·3
Relative humidity of Air ..		0·839
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		6·4
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. ..	"	78·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	190
Fall of Rain	inches	0·37
Total fall during month	"	17·37
Total fall during year	"	43·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July	"	0·17

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 12th July, 1913, was 29.870 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by '013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by '010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.				
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.		h. m.		ft. in
Mon.	14	m	8 50		26 5
			8 4	a	24 10
Tues.	15	m	9 52		27 1
			9 12	a	24 9
Wed.	16	m	10 43		27 8
			10 9	a	24 11
Thurs.	17	m	11 24		28 1
			10 58	a	25 2
Fri.	18		0 0	a	28 3
			11 41	a	25 5

1913	Low water				
Day of week.	Day of month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July		h. m.		f. in
Mon.	14		2 44	a	21 2
		m	2 33		16 6
Tues.	15		3 52	a	20 10
		m	3 24		16 5
Wed.	16		4 46	a	20 5
Thurs.	17	m	4 10		16 4
			5 29	a	19 10
Fri.	18	m	4 57		16 3
			6 7	a	19 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14 (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
15. (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19 m.
16. (Wed.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m.
17. (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19 m
18. (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 18 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36-2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7-4 m. A. M.; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36-4 A. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

Consols 2½ per cent. ..	72 7/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25 25
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	87¾
Berlin Cheques on London ..	20 46¾
Bar Silver Spot ..	27 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..	27¼
Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Bear covering.	
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. ..	63⅜
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	87¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	4¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans ..	2⅝
Interest 7 day market loans ..	3

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, July 11.

Gold Bar to Bombay	£ 120,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000
" " Ceylon	£ 1,000
" " Hongkong	£ —
" " Shanghai	£ 32,000

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £62⅝; Copper Braziers £78; Yellow Metal 6⅞. Bar iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F. O. B. Antwerp, 4-16-6. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge .. O. B 4⅞ F. O. B. Liverpool 10-1-6, Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India, 5-8-9.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13: value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-7½; sellers, Oct.- ec. dull, easier, Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India, 11-8¼ sellers, Oct.-Dec. quiet. German Beet-root 88%9-2 sellers. August. 9-4½; sellers, Oct.-Dec. Less demand easier. E. A. & and Similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-7½; sellers, Nov-Dec. quiet; slightly easier, Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay, No quotation.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship,51½; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 52¼; July, August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47; July-August; Hamburg, sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47½; July; August; Dunkirk, value. Quiet but steady. Linseed Calcutta; 45-3; July-August London sellers, easier. Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 44; July-August; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-16; July-August. Hull; sellers, easier.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged, Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I. F. 37⅞; July-August; London, buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅞. August-Sept.: London, sellers, easier.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½ July-August; value steady.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 15-18 C. & F. Calcutta, 11-1½; July value; 11-0¾; July-Dec. value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-3; July, value; 11-2¼; July-Dec. value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta, 11-7½; July, value; 11-6¾; July-Dec., value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-9; July value, 11-8½; July-Dec., value Market quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Quiet; Firm.

"Cloths".—Quiet but steady.

Weft American 54's	11.5
" Egyptian 80's	18⅜
Tone "Yarns"	Market quiet
Weft Egyptian 32's	12¼
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¼
" 32's B	10
" 36's W.T.C.	10⅜
" 36's B	10[illegible]
" 42's	12½
" American 60's	16¾
" Egyptian 60's	17[illegible]
" " 80's	21½
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading ..	7/9
" 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs...	8/5
White Nainsooks 28" by 8 yards, 16 by 13 to 16—'5 Range..	3/1
" Mulls 28" by 18 yards, by 12 Green Ends	2/2¾
Shirtings 32/33" by 42 yards Liepman's No. 1500	12/5½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif	13/1½
40's Bannermills Twist..	1t
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	10 5/11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 31/3s
Buyers or Sellers..	Sellers
Months	July-August
Water Twist American 30's	10
" " " 40's	11¼
Mule " " 40's	11
" " " 50's	12¾
" " " 60's	14¾
" " Egyptian 40's	16½
" " " 50's	17
" " " 60's	18

New York 11 a. m. Aug. 12·02, Oct. 11·44 " official noon call—Aug. 12·06, Oct. 11·42

New Orleans 10 a. m. Aug. 11·98, Oct. 11·44

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	—
Day's Exports to Continent ..	—

Futures at New York, August, 12'06. Previous closing price 12'05.

Futures at New York, October, 11'44. Previous closing price 11'42

Advanced on Bull support and Short covering and declined partially under realising.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'3[illegible]. Previous price 12'30.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7/16. Previous price 12 7/16

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 11'98. Previous price 11'98.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'47. Previous price 11'47.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅞

Demand Bills 4'86¾.

Silver Commercial Bars 58¾

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 13.

The Local Cotton Market was quite featureless with neither any demand for Forward no actuals. The buyers for Khangaon-Akola contracts for July delivery were frightened with the delivery orders against their purchases which evidently showed that they were only playing for differences in prices as they refused to take delivery and pay for it in such a cheap money market at low prices. The buyers could have safely manipulated with new crop delivery contracts. However this decline gives an excellent opportunity to the local consumers to buy this style relatively so cheap.

This week the Visible Supply shows a mark falling off by 122,000 bales of American and a small increase of 20,000 bales in "Quantity in Sight." This shows how fast the Visible Supplies are dwindling and this factor might make the Bears uncomfortable.

We have finished two consecutive big crops for 16 and 14 million bales and might leave a small Visible Supply on the 31st August within a million bales. So any American crop of the future under 14½ million bales will be a famine.

THE MOVEMENT.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	27,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain ..	15,000 "
Week's Exports to Continent ..	16,000 "
Stocks of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	210 000 "
" " " at Interior Ports ..	179,000 "

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The World's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912
American ..	1,708,000	1,830,000	1,641,000
Other kinds ..	485.000	456.000	354,000

The total into sight show 13,430,000 bales against last week 13,410,000 bales and 15 270,000 bales same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals. ..	..	238	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	249	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	270-1	..	..	do.
Do. do.	245	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander, ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	292-3	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	288	25-3-14
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	263	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..		..	263	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	269	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	[illegible]83	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	273	do.
M. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

AMERICAN MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 11.

	Bales.	
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	27,000	From 7th July.
Exports to Great Britain	15,000	
Exports to France and Continent	16,000	
Week's Exports to Japan	———	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	210,000	
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	179,000	
in London	3,130	
Coconada Fair Red	5.	Cif London
— Genned	5-1/8	
Western Good	5 9/32	

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, July 12.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	185,000
Egyptian visible Supply ..	155,000
East Indian "	1,708,000
American "	45,000

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Directors Report of the above bank for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, states that the Net Profit including the sum of Rs. 2,144-3-9 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 65,515-15-2. This sum the Directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of an ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 6¼ per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, Rs. 31,250. Towards writing off the Preliminary Expenses Rs. 4,000. Carried forward to next account Rs. 30,265-15-2. Total Rs. 65,515-15-2.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE AT HOME.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

A MORE CHEERFUL TONE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 27.

One cannot look for much monetary improvement in Germany just yet, but otherwise the situation has been easier this week. The French share of the big Mexican loan has been offered in Paris, and reports are to the effect that it is meeting with success. Just at the moment we are approaching quarter day and the Banks are window-dressing, but after the turn of the month, they may be expected to be more free with their money. In the meanwhile our markets opened the new account at the beginning of the week with a far more cheerful tone, due largely to the feeling of relief at the promise of an easy settlement, a more hopeful feeling regarding the Balkan question, and the visit of the French President. All departments have shared in the reactionary tendency, though, of course, improvements have been slight as yet. On Monday a fillip was given to Capel Court by the appearance of the Government broker who bid for Consols. In the Home Railway market the improvement was early noticeable. Great Westerns which at the moment stand at 114 and Midland Deferred at 73 were the more prominent, while Brighton "A" at 88¾ South Eastern Deferred at 57, Great Central at 34½ and Great Northern Deferred at 51¾ have received attention.

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

New York was the influence to a better appearance in the American market, and the "Bull Brigade" talk of a turning point having been reached, it will want a pretty strong "Bull" point to set this market rising on the scale that optimists prophesy. Berlin seems to have abated in her sales of Canadian Pacifics, which stock has been subjected to far less sharp fluctuations than had been the case recently.

Some time ago there was great excitement over here at what was called the want of attention to British interests in China. Especially when Russia and Belgium secured the Haichow-Lanchow Railway, to run through Tankingse and Kansu provinces. But it appears that as far back as 1898, thanks to the vigorous efforts of Sir Claude Macdonald, who at the time represented our interests in Pekin, the Anglo-Chinese Corporation was granted a concession which has now matured in the Pukow-Sinyant line, which has been surveyed by a British Engineer appointed by the Board of Communications in Pekin. It will have one terminus at Pukow, and traversing the province of Kiangsu, will eventually connect with the well-known Pekin-Hankow line. The line will be 270 miles in length and its cost is estimated at two million. It is said that this new railway will practically guarantee British commercial supremacy in the Yankangtse Valley, and as the country is level throughout there should be little delay or difficulty in its completion.

BENGAL IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

There is a good deal of advocacy over here of the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., as an investment. It is certainly significant that while an cumulative 6 per cent. £10 Preference shares are now quoted at 11 1/8th, as against 7½ at the end of 1911, and 10¼ at the end of last year, the price of the £1 ordinary shares has risen from 10 to 42. 50 per cent. is actually being earned on the Ordinary shares, and the market talks of handsome returns in the future, estimates even going so high as 20 per cent. among the more optimistic. I previously referred to a circular issued by the Directors announcing the payment of twelve months dividend on the Preference shares. This payment it seems will be made out of the first eight months profit of the Company's financial year which ends on September 30th. For that period the net profits showed an increase of fifteen thousand pounds. To those who want a sound industrial investment, I may point out that the company has outstanding £1,06,000 of 5 per cent. mortgage debenture stock, which can be picked up in our market at 94 per cent.

Among the reports I have had sent to me recently is that of Asprey and Co., Limited, the great business of goldsmiths and silversmiths in Bond Street, that must be well known to the majority of Anglo-Indians. It is an interesting document, and well worth the attention of those anxious to find suitable British businesses for investment. It was as far back as 1780 that the house was founded, and for years ago it was converted into a public company. I am bound to say I regarded a certain statement in the prospectus with some scepticism at the time. It was to the effect, that the average net profits for the preceding three years had been £19,036, and that during the past twelve years each year had resulted in a steady growth and a progressive increase both in "trade and progress." Subsequent events have shown that this gave no exaggerated idea of the prospects. For the year ended March 31st 1911, they amounted to £28,449. For the next year they had increased to £29,526 and last year they rose to £34,395. This has enabled the directors to raise the ordinary dividend from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. while the provision for reserve is increased from £8,500 to £10,000, bringing the total of that fund up to £20,000. The ordinary share capital of the company is entirely in the hands of the vendors, but the 5½ per cent. Preference shares which stand at 21/3d. are available to the public and their dividend is covered six times over. There are no debentures.

An interesting announcement in the Assam-Bengal Railway is to the effect that an arrangement has been come to with the Secretary of State, to change the financial year so as to correspond with that of the Government of India. The net earnings of the Assam-Bengal for the half year ended December the 31st last amounted to Rs. 10,92,936.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

Much interest attaches to the question which Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India with regard to the Bill to amend the Indian Companies' Act 1913, introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. He pointed out that it closely concerns the interest of business firms partly or wholly domiciled in England. It has certainly been much criticised by well-known men in the City, who agree with the point put forward by Sir John Rees, that it will make the appointment of directors unnecessarily difficult. It is very important that English opinion, be it right or wrong, should be understood, and the honourable member's anxiety on the point is shared by a large number of people over here. Mr. Montagu pointed out that the Bill has not yet been introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council and will not be proceeded with until the winter. Meanwhile its preliminary publication will give firms in this country, whose interests may be effected, ample opportunity of studying its provisions and representing their views to the Government of India.

AN ASSURANCE AMALGAMATION.

One of the events of the past week has been the news that another great assurance amalgamation is about to take place. This is the absorbing of the Eagle Insurance Company by the Yorkshire Insurance Company. The latter has life and annuity to £2,272,398 and also transacts many other classes of insurance. Its authorised capital is £1,000,000 and £576,570 has been subscribed in the form of 111,314 shares of £5 each, with 10 paid up, and 20,000 fully-paid shares of £1, while dividends at the rate of 50 per cent., free of tax, have been distributed for the last six years. The Eagle found it necessary, owing to the depreciation in its assets, to pass the bonus to "with profit" policy holders at the quinquennial valuation made a few months ago. This office has had a somewhat chequered career, and its experience has been unique, as, alone of all the leading companies, it has had the misfortune to see its funds slowly but surely decrease. Founded in 1897, it made considerable headway for a time, and in 1871 its assets amounted to over £3,000,000 sterling, a figure then exceeded by only five other offices, but forty years later this total had shrunk by nearly 50 per cent.

COTTON IN EGYPT.

Some interesting facts with regard to cotton growing in Egypt have been supplied by Mr. Vice Consul Geary, in his report on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Alexandria, for last year. He points out that the volume of imports during the last seven years has not displayed any steady increase. The cotton crop for the season 1912-13 equals as nearly as possible the previous largest on record; but the area under cultivation has been continuously increasing, so that the yield per acre is very little above the average for the last ten years, excluding the disastrous season of 1909-10. It seems that the Government's energetic methods successfully coped with the cotton worm, with the result that the first crops were most abundant. But the Boll worm subsequently did considerable damage. For this reason it is very important that cotton crops in Egypt should be early, where lateness has been due to water difficulties the damage done by the Boll worm has been marked. These consular reports are very complimentary to the department of agriculture, which seems to be systematically working with great energy and practical good sense for the good of the cotton industry.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

A correspondent in Berlin writing at the end of last week, tells me of the unsatisfactory condition of the Bourse. Sales had been continuous for some days, the only temporary check having been due to the Tsar's very definite letter on the Serbo-Bulgarian question. Failures are far more frequent than is realised outside the country. On the very day my correspondent wrote, two provincial banks ceased payment. Government stocks were deeply effected by the failure of the Imperial and Prussian loan, to which I referred last week. It will not be surprising to those who read my remarks last week, to hear that this correspondent draws special attention to the efforts made by German banks to raise money abroad; he particularly points to New York. A better position at the Reichsbank was largely due to money taken off our market, and there were signs that a further demand would be made. It seems that the Mexican issue, which has been made in Paris, and is to be made next week in our market, will not find its way to Berlin.

Those who buy Hudson Bays, like those who buy Canadian Pacifics, must be in a position to lock-up their stock. Details of the report show that although smaller land sales took place during the year 1911-12 the higher prices obtained per acre resulted in the largest profits of recent times. The chief cause of this great expansion was the offering of town lots in Edmonton, and the advertising of these in London. The result appears in the account as £372,786, a very big item in the total profit. As a result the total nett profit £818,350 is remarkable, being about 90 per cent. greater than that for the previous year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 12.

S. S. Umsinga	Con	Durban.
S. S. Linga	Butler	Karachi July 10.

DEPARTURES.

July 12.

S. S. Polynesien	Lalande	Noumea.
S. S. Neidenfels	Heckel	Colombo and Calcutta.
S. S. Himalaya	Evans	London.
S. S. Taiyabi	Kass	Mauritues via Karachi.
S S. Clan Cumming	Gourlay	London and Marseilles.
S. S. City of Athens	Knout	Liverpool and Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer Umsinga for Hull.

" Egypt for London.

" Salamis for Liverpool etc.

S. S. Umsinga:—The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Con arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Durban with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, July 10th, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Himalaya, 3,705 tons, Captain H. G. Evans, sailed on Saturday for London with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Taiyabi:—The steamer Taiyabi, 2,041 tons, Captain H. E. Kass, sailed on Saturday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Cumming:—The Clan Line Co.'s steamer Clan Cumming, 3,107 tons, Captain J. B. Gourlay, sailed on Saturday for London and Marseilles with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Athens:—The City Line Co.'s steamer, City of Athens, 3,571 tons, Captain W. W. Knout, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, July 12, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A Sicilia	Reinki	Rubattino Line.
B. Lindenfels	Mitter	W. & A.G. & Co.
C & R Dido	Williams	J. F. & Co.
D & E Konig	Coltzen	A. Strandes & Co.
F. Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
F. Umta	Bubb	M. M. & Co.
G. Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.
H. Umtoli	Clarke	J. F. & Co.
K. Mahronda	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.
M. Ville-de-Oran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
N. Morocco	Pickering	J. F. & Co.
O. Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Vorwaerts	Clenak	A. L. S. N. & Co.
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
4. Elmnoor	Williamson	M. & A. G. & Co.
5. Ekbatana	Krizer	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Kybfels	Frisius	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Kemera	Burns	T. M. & Co.
8. Shinyo Maru	Ohuma	N. Y. K.
9. Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
10. & 11. Chupra	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Courland	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Ponani	Valliji	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsudin	B. S. N. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	Barchum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Breconian	Jones	K. N. & Co.
Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
Egypt	Summers	P.&O.S.N.& Co.
Rosemee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Heim	Erikson	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Linga	Butler	M. M. & Co.
Miuenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Neuerfels	Fiericks	W.&A.G.& Co.
Saaid	Bousheld	Arab Steamer.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.
Salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
Shwedagon	Creagh	J. B. P. & Co.
Salamis	Rooger	W.&A.G.& Co.
Umsinga	Con	W. & A. G. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward. R.I.M. Troop Ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut. J. Headlam. Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche. Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman. Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. P. Robinson. Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finnis station

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

July 12.

160 *Leave.*—The undernamed has been granted leave of absence for 6 months from 7th July 1913. 2nd Corpl R. Hotz E. E. Company.

161 *Resignation.*—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from 1 th July 1913. No.1510 Gunner G.D. Creen No. 1 Company.

162 *Parades.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next at 7—0 P.M.

163 *Regimental Meeting.*—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters at 9—3. P.M. on Monday 21st July 1913.

Business:—Defence Rehearsal and Regimental Institute.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

July 12.

486. *Spoon Shoot.*—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Thursday the 17th inst. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5. 40. A. M.

The Hon. Mr. Shadilal on his appointment as Temporary Additional Judge, Punjab Chief Court, has resigned his seat in the Punjab Legislative Council.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

DECREE FOR THE SPECIE BANK.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

INDIAN SPECIE BANK v. HAJI JAN MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

Judgment was declined in this case on Saturday. Mr. Justice Macleod, after reciting the facts, said the question was whether the plaintiff Bank had proved the facts to entitle them to claim relief against defendants eight and ten to twenty-one. The prayer of the plaint was defective, no prayer for accounts being included therein. But that was only a technical defect. The evidence showed that in January, 1909, the eighth defendant's firm was started by Haji Adam Sumar and carried on by his two sons, Ebrahim and Harodon. They had dealings with the first defendant from whom they used to purchase cloth. There Jackeria said it might be arranged and outstandings and take samples. There was an interview between him and Ebrahim and Haroon when the latter suggested that the first defendant should sell them goods on credit. Jackeria said it might be arrived and he returned to Bombay. It did not appear that anything was said at that time about current account debts. Jackeria returned to Poona in March and told Ebrahim that the first defendant was ready to supply goods on credit if security was given. Ebrahim and Haroon accordingly handed over the title-deeds of their Poona property to Jackeria, who gave them to the first defendant. The latter took them to Messrs Payne and Co. for examining the title-deeds and preparing a legal mortgage. It was clear that the handing over of the title-deeds at Poona by Ebrahim and Haroon would not create an equitable mortgage, nor would the making over of the deeds to Messrs Payne and Co. take the case any further. The Bank was pressing the first defendant for repayment, as third and forth defendants were in difficulties. On 7th April, there was an interview at the Specie Bank, when it was arranged that the first defendant, who held an equitable mortgage, should transfer that mortgage to the Bank. Mr. Dinshaw had said that his firm then held the title-deeds on behalf of the Bank, that he had told the manager so. Mr. Chunilal, the manager of the Bank, confirmed him. On 8th April, Mr. Dinshaw and the first defendant went again to Mr. Chunilal and hundis for Rs. 50,000 were handed over. A document was drafted and signed by the first defendant. Mr. Dinshaw said he would hold the title-deeds for the Bank and have a legal mortgage prepared. Letters written confirmed that story.

ONUS OF PROOF.

Mr. Dinshaw had said it was probably Ebrahim who gave instructions for preparing a legal mortgage on 8th April. Ebrahim unfortunately was dead. Other evidence had, therefore, to be looked to to see if Mr. Dinshaw's evidence was correct. His Lordship was of opinion that the onus of proving that Ebrahim was in Bombay on the 8th lay on the plaintiffs, and that they had failed to discharge that onus. On the date when he was alleged to be in Bombay, Ebrahim had written letters from Mahableshwar to his brother at Poona. There was no doubt about the genuineness of those letters. Further, if Ebrahim was in Bombay, would he have consented to the recital in the mortgage-dead that the mortgage-debt was to secure a debt of Rs. 40,000 when the books of Jan Mahomed showed a debt of only Rs. 30,000? The plaintiff gave no explanation about that. It was impossible, therefore, to believe that either Ebrahim or Haroon could have given instructions on the 7th or 8th for the preparation of a deed reciting the admission of a pre-existing debt of Rs. 40,000. As to Mr. Dastur's evidence, he certainly had entered in his diary that one of the mortgagors had come to him. The name was not given in the diary. It was incredible that a solicitor taking instructions for a mortgage should not have asked him his name. It was only on seeing Haroon (one of the mortgagors) in Court that he said he thought that was the man who had come to him. Mr. Dastur's evidence was not one from which the court could say that Haroon was the person who had visited him. Jan Mahomed's evidence was entirely unsatisfactory nor was it necessary to go into Haroons' evidence in detail. It was clear he was endeavouring to commit a fraud by asking Mr. Dastur to insert in the deed that the mortgage was for past debts.

EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

It was clear he was not in Bombay on the 8th; he had conclusively shown that. But the onus of showing that he was in Bombay on the 8th was on the plaintiff and that onus had not been discharged. Mr. Dastur's evidence was only that some one like him had come to his office. This was sufficient to dispose of the plaintiff's case against defendants eight and ten to twenty-one. But there was further corroboration in documents, viz. the letter of 29th April, 1909, from Mr. Chunilal and the reply thereto, in which Mr. Dinshaw wrote that he was not in a position to give an equitable mortgage. It was clear that the first defendant had no equitable mortgage and could not give one to the Bank. The question was whether, assuming Ebrahim and Haroon were in Bombay and gave instructions for preparing a legal mortgage, that would create an equitable mortgage. The authorities in England, followed here, would show that, if the mortgagor handed documents to his solicitor to prepare a legal mortgage in order to secure a pre-existing debt, that in itself would create an equitable mortgage. The presumption was that the party intended to create a security when he handed over the documents. His Lordship was of opinion that the mere fact of Ebrahim and Haroon attending Messrs Payne's office and giving instructions would be sufficient delivery within the meaning of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act. *James v. Rice* showed that actual re-delivery was not necessary. It must, however, be proved that the mortgage was to secure a pre-existing debt. The evidence in this case fell far short of that. On the several issues, his Lordship found that the Court had jurisdiction to try the suit, if the equitable mortgage was created in Bombay. But the title-deeds, he held, were handed over in Poona as alleged by the eighth defendant, and there was no valid equitable mortgage in favour of the first defendant and sub-mortgage in favour of the plaintiff. As to the counter-claim, his Lordship found that the eighth defendant was entitled to have the title-deeds back, as the purpose for which they were given had not been completed. His Lordship made a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 20,030 with interest at 7 per cent per annum from 16th January 1909 up to date of respective insolvencies against the first, third, fourth and ninth defendants and dismissed the suit as against the eight and eighteenth defendants, whilst decreeing their counterclaim. The plaintiff is to pay costs of the suit and the counter-claim. Execution is stayed against the insolvent defendants.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co.

FAMILY PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

ALLEGED SHAM CONVEYANCE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

R. D. SETHNA v. RABIABAI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff, in this suit, says that he is the Receiver of the estate of one Haji Ahmad Abdul Latif deceased, appointed in an administration suit, viz., No. 308 of 1911, filed by the creditors of the deceased. On the 1st of April 1904 one Abdool Latif Jooma Saleh died, leaving behind him as his heirs a widow, the first defendant in this suit; three sons, Haji Ahmad mentioned above, Ismail and Ebrahim and also one daughter, the second defendant in this suit. The said Haji Ahmed, of whose estate the plaintiff is a Receiver, was born of a pre-deceased wife and was of age at his father's death. The other three children were the children born of the first defendant and were minors at the father's death. Haji Ahmad carried on his father's business of an umbrella's merchant after his father's death and up to his own death; after which event the plaintiff on his appointment as interim Receiver took charge of the shop and business books. At Abdul Latif's death the outstandings of and stock in the shop were of the value of Rs.15,000. while the debts amounted to Rs.55,000. He also left two immoveable properties of the value of about Rs. 33,000. There was also a third immoveable property at Balu Sarang Street at Abdul Latif's death of the value approximately of Rs. 15,000 which stood in the name of Haji Ahmed and which, the plaintiff contends, belonged not to Abdul Latif but to Haji Ahmad. It would thus appear that the estate of Abdul Latif was insolvent at his death. On Abdul Latif's death Haji Ahmad took charge of the business and properties and carried the business on for the benefit of Abdul Latif's heirs. He also paid off the abovementioned debts of Rs. 55,000 by borrowing monies in the firm's name and undertaking liability for the same. All the members of the family of Abdul Latif, including the family of Haji Ahmad during Abdul Latif's life time and also after his death, lived jointly and all expenses were met from an account in the firm books in Abdul Latif's name. The family expenses were considerable and they amounted to about Rs. 65,000 for the five Samvat years from 1960 to 1964. Soon after Abdul Latif's death a house was built at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 on the Balu Sarang Street property, and the plaintiff says that the whole of the monies were found from the business. All the family members went to reside in the new house and have since resided there free of rent. The third defendant, who are hundi brokers, claimed a mortgage on this house created by a deposit of title-deeds by Haji Ahmad to secure hundis negotiated by Haji Ahmad through them.

ACQUISITION BY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

In 1905 the Improvement Trust acquired one of the two immoveable properties left by Abdul Latif at his death. As the property stood in Abdul Latif's name the compensation monies were apportioned between the various heirs. The amounts awarded to the minor sons were deposited with the Tribunal of Appeal. While the amounts awarded to Haji Ahmad and the first defendant (his step-mother) were paid to them and the same were paid by them into the family business. In July 1905 an immoveable property at Picket Road was purchased partly with monies withdrawn from the business and partly with monies withdrawn from the Tribunal of Appeal, the latter being the shares in the compensation monies of the minor sons above referred to. A further property was purchased at Mahim in 1906 for Rs. 2,108, the purchase money being again found from the business. Both the Picket Road and Mahim properties were always regarded as assets of the business and Haji Ahmad went into possession of them and collected the rents and profits of the same. The two sons Esmail and Ebrahim, the younger brothers of Haji Ahmad, died unmarried and intestate in 1908. It appears that in April 1910 Haji Ahmad conveyed his alleged one-fourth share in the Mahim property to the first and second defendants for an alleged consideration of Rs. 3,500. The plaintiff submits that this conveyance was a sham entered into for the purpose of defrauding Haji Ahmad's creditors. Haji Ahmad's share in the property at that date was considerably more than one-fourth and the first and second defendants had no monies wherewith to pay the alleged consideration. Haji Ahmad died in April 1911. The assets of the business had never been sufficient to meet its liabilities and at Haji Ahmad's death the liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,25,000, the increase being largely due to withdrawals for family purposes. The first and second defendants have wrongfully taken possession of the title-deeds of the Mahim and Picket Road properties. The plaintiff submits that the Balu Sarang Street property belongs absolutely to Haji Ahmad, subject to the third defendant's mortgage. The plaintiff further says that, as a consequence of the circumstances mentioned, Haji Ahmad was at his death entitled not only to his share in the various properties but also to a charge upon all other interests, but his own, therein for the debts and liabilities of Abdul Latif discharged by him and further for the debts and liabilities subsequently incurred by Haji Ahmad for the business. The plaintiff prays therefore for a declaration of the charge, abovementioned, for the setting aside of the conveyance of the Mahim property, for a declaration of his absolute rights to the Balu Sarang Street property, for possession of the Mahim and Picket Road properties and for the ascertainment of his share in the various properties as Abdul Latif's heir.

THE DEFENCE.

The first and second defendants in their written statement say that Haji Ahmad carried on the business after Abdul Latif's death on his own behalf and not for the benefit of Abdul Latif's heirs. They say that Abdul Latif's estate was not insolvent at his death and, in fact, a large cash amount of over Rs. 30,000 stood to the credit of his estate in addition to the immoveable properties. They say that the Balu Sarang Street property belonged to Abdul Latif. They deny that the three properties were treated as assets of the business. The first defendant and her children had nothing to do with the business which was Haji Ahmad's and the amounts paid to them from time to time were payments to them on account of their shares. The defendants deny that large amounts were spent for their maintenance and say that Haji Ahmad's family, which was a large one, necessitated a large expenditure. The house on the Balu Sarang Street property was built out of monies belonging to Abdul Latif's estate and the defendants were quite entitled to reside therein as they did. The defendants deny the claim of the third defendant and say that, if at all, it binds Haji Ahmad's share only in the Balu Sarang Street property. The Picket Road property was purchased exclusively out of monies belonging to the two minor sons and some monies of the first defendant. The defendants say that the conveyance of Haji Ahmad's share in the Mahim property was genuine and bona-fide. The defendants deny that Haji Ahmad has ny charge on the various properties as alleged because Abdul Latif's business was perfectly solvent at his death and no liabilities were incurred or discharged by Haji Ahmad for the benefit of Abdul Latif's heirs. The defendants pray that the plaintiff's suit may be dismissed and they counter-claim from the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 10,000, being the value of ornaments of Abdul Latif's estate sold and appropriated by Haji Ahmad. They also pray that an account may be taken of the rents and profits of the immoveable properties collected by Haji Ahmad since Abdul Latif's death.

The third defendants in their written statement say that their mortgage on the Balu Sarang Street property is a valid mortgage. And that it may be declared as such. It is their practice to require security from merchants, whose credit is not good, in order to get their hundis discounted and the security is for the benefit of the party actually discounting the hundis. In January 1910, the credit of Haji Ahmad's firm was not good and therefore the mortgage of the Balu Sarang Street property was arranged. They had relied on Haji Ahmad's representation at the time that he was the sole and absolute owner of the property and had no notice of the claim or interest of any other person in the property. The amount due to this defendant on Haji Ahmad's death on account of hundies discounted was Rs. 91,500. They pray for a declaration of the validity of their mortgage, an ascertainment of the amount due to them on the mortgage, and, pray that the same may be ordered to be paid to them by a sale of the mortgaged property.

On the case being called on Saturday, the acting Advocate-General and Mr. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Desai appeared for the first and second defendants.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the other defendants.

The case is proceeding.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 15.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL.

313-13—Motichand & D. Choksey Dayobhie Ranchandbhai a firm v. Sha Purshotam Keshanlal Madhomji K. & Ch.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1049-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madan Gopal Chandratan a firm v. N. H. Belgaumwalla Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

FOR ARGUMENT.

In re Indian Arbitration Act. 1899—Crawford B. & Co. In re John William Linford & ors. v. John William Linford and anr. Petes. Mann H. & Co. Noticed 27-6-13.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

815-12—Unwalla P. & P. Jesraj Foajee v. Abdul Rehman Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid & ors. Payne & Co. Part heard Matubhai J. & M.

623-12—Pest. R. K. & Co. Joosub Haji Oosman v. Haji Jackeria Haji Oosman Captain & V. Ch. S. 18-3-13.

766-12.—Vacha and Co., R. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhowji K. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Manecksanav, Nusserwanji Bomonji Panthakky & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 14-13.

455-18—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Manecklal and & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji K. & Th. Nana Yessoo Padval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1308-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Pyne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Mannji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Postonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdhardas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

939-12—Strotham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

329-13—Malvi, H. M. & R., Messrs. Harmukhrai Ammolakhchand a firm v. Ramkirsondas & ors.

355-13—Khandrao L. & M. Ramkaram Ramlal & anr. v. Ganganara Yen Kissondas Malvi H. M. & R. For postponement.

365-13—Matubhai J. & M. Cowasji Edalji Patell v. The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd. Wadia G. & Co.

392-13—Matu J. M. Lalubhai Tribhomandas & ors. v. Sakhdev Ganeshram & ors.

422-13—Mulla & Mulla Ratanji Jamsetji Tata v. Dwar Kamath Bhasker.

483-13—Edg. G. W. & Co. Messrs. Govind Bhanji a firm v. Domodhar Karsondas.

530-13—Malin H. & Co. Ali Mahomed Fazal v. Hamabibi & anr.

536-13—Bicknell N. R. & Co. The Automobile Company Ltd. v. R. Anandeam.

539-13—Matubhai J. & M. Bejuath Harnandrai v. Shamrao Moroba Kirsher Chitnish & Kanga.

545-13—Madhowji K. & Ch. Jansey Meghji & Co. a firm v. Karamic Kishowji & anr.

552-13—Madhowji K. & Ch. Kessambhoy Mahomed & anr. v. Ahmed Miya Hasam Miya.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1353-12—Mulji K. & Th. Bai Nandagavri widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain Hoosein Tharia Topan & anr. Captain and V. Manecklal & T. Part Heard.
& V. Part Heard.

S. C. 1305-12—Captain & V. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan v. Bai Nandagavri widow Mulji K. & Th.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S. REPORT.

290-12—Payne & Co. Chhogmal Rakhabji & anr. v. Dipchand Vellaji & ors. Mulla & M.

3-12—Patell & Ez. Adamji Noorbhai & ors. v. Allibhai Tajbhai & anr. Payne & Co. Jehangir & S.

45-12—Wadia G. & Co. Ambalal Pranjeewandas v. Gulam Hoosein Keekabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Pyne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-11—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalroa Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

42-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chaggoo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

456-12—Dastur & Co. Oomersey Dewji v. Passoo Parbat & ors. Ard. H. D. & Co. Dastur & Co.

542-11—Payne & Co. R. D. Sethna, v. Rabiabai widow and ors. Forbes and Co. Payne and Co.

250-12—Bick M. R. & Co. Gapwath Premsookhdas & ors. v. Shrikisson Luchmandas & ors. Part heard Patell & Ez.

908-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1075-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

1123-10—Daphtary F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. v. Kilachand Verchand and ors. Hiralal & Co.

458-13—Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Messrs. Aldridge Salmon & Co. v. Haji Rahimtoola Haji Vacha & Co.

175-13—Mulji K. & Th. Bhimji Chatraji & Co. a firm v. Javanmal Genaji & ors. Mehta & D.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshna Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji Ard. H. D. & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & ors. v. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors Jehangir G. & B. Shamrao M. & H. Patell & Ez.

450-13—Khunderao L. & M. Bai Hirabai & anr. v. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & ors. Mulla & M.

232-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

P. P. No. 5-13—In Person Cooshuabai v. Bhagia Gopal Augray.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOGUS ASTROLOGER SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Taher Hussein, a Mahomedan, with the theft of four gold studs valued at Rs. 100 and belonging to one Dada Jusab, also a Mahomedan, and with cheating the same complainant in respect of Rs. 5.

The evidence showed that the complainant, who resided at Jambli Moholla, missed the studs from his waistcoat on the night of the 27th June last. The police were informed and suspicion rested on the accused but the property could not be recovered and watch was kept on him. On the 1st instant, the accused went to the complainant and said he was a fortune-teller and was able to speak with the invisible, and he would, therefore, give the complainant the trade of his property on the latter paying him Rs. 5. The complainant paid him Rs. 5 whereupon the accused recited a prayer, opened his book of astrology, made some signs over a diagram drawn on a page and asked for the name of the thief. A little later he said the book refused to give the name of the thief, but said the stolen property was lying in a cask of water behind the complainant's embroidery works near his house. The complainant made a search in the cask and three studs were recovered from there. The complainant thereupon informed the police and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal investigated the crime and recovered the fourth stud from a lavatory.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship sentenced him on the charge of theft to one month's rigorous imprisonment and on the charge of cheating to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.

THEFT BY A DIVORCED WIFE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Rehemutbu, a Mahomedan woman, and Ibrahim Jusub, an acquaintance of hers, with the theft of wearing apparel and sundry other articles belonging to one Suleman Dad, also a Mahomedan.

A. K. Azad, Bar-at-law, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the complainant divorced the first accused who had been his wife for fourteen years some time last month. He then gave her some property and she left his house. A few days later, the first accused aided by the second, broke open the complainant's house in his absence and removed the property in question from a trunk and also some swinging bars.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship convicted both the accused and as they had been in confinement for more than a week, he sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 70 and the second accused to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20.



Billy Williams

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This month's addition is Mr. David Richards, the celebrated Welsh pianist, who makes a truly auspicious debut with two extraordinarily fine piano selections.

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Just a few of the July numbers now ready for you.

A 101	045500	Andante & Rondo Capriccioso *(Mendelssohn)* (Piano)	David Richards
	045501	Valse Brillante A flat *(Moszkowski)* (Piano)	David Richards
A 103	040071	Gondoliers Selection, Part I *(Sullivan)*	Black Diamonds Band
	040072	Gondoliers Selection, Part II *(Sullivan)*	Black Diamonds Band
Z 1020	44223	Hitchy Koo *(Muir & Abrahams)*	Harry Fay & Stanley Kirkby
	44224	Gaby Glide *(L. A. Hirsch)*	Harry Fay & Stanley Kirkby
Z 1023	2-42466	The little grey home in the West *(H. Lohr)*	Peter Dawson
	2-42467	Sir Dare *(F. Dale)*	Peter Dawson
Z 1024	49391	The Billowy Sea (A nautical burlesque)	S. Kirkby's Concert Party
	49392	At the Music Hall *(Walter Miller)*	S. Kirkby's Concert Party
Z 1026	43381	Put on your slippers *(J. P. Harrington)*	Marie Lloyd
	43382	When I take my morning promenade *(Mills & Scott)*	Marie Lloyd
Z 1027	43383	Mary told the story to the soldier *(Mellor, Gifford & Lamb)*	Florrie Forde
	43384	There's something merry and bright about a honeymoon	Florrie Forde
Z 1030	2-42472	Call me early in the morning *(Godfrey & Williams)*	Billy Williams
	2-42473	On her pic-pic-piccolo *(Godfrey & Williams)*	Billy Williams

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SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. G. A. 2: B. A. C. 1.

unexpected very nearly happen- ain on Saturday, when the R. nly put through the winning goal the Bombay Athletics with- minutes of full time. Weak as e previously declared the Artil- be in scoring ability, the Athle- rlier form did not lead one to them to make such a close it. Although the former had e better of the play as a whole, er showed very material im- ent, especially in attack. An- oal, or possibly two, would have better estimate of the Garrison superiority, Walker in goal de- chief credit for the small mar- . There was the usual full Satur- day attendance, and what was re- garded as one of the less important fixtures kept them interested all through.

For the military, Kerridge was a clever as usual with Hart and Cowell showing up on the left as the better wing. They combined well and there was much less hesitation near goal, but the right wing will do better to centre quicker. The halves were not on their day, both backs having a deal to do and Gateley proving very quick. With the goal scored Quinn had no chnace and a shot disallowed for off-side show- ed up his disadvantage in lack of height.

A very welcome improvement was seen in the Athletic forward line. They got going fast and were less selfish than before, but must pay more atten- tion to the off-side rule. It was very bad luck that the shot with which Tem- pleton beat Quinn should have been disallowed as Rockley, at centre, took no part and might just as well have been further back. He and Temple- ton were always dangerous and well fed by Knight. C. Templeton was a strong point in defence and seems to have retained his form, whereas refer- ence has already been made to Walker.

After even play, the first dangerous move came from Brewin and Templo- ton, but Roach intervened and Jer- ram began a good move. He gave to Thompson, who in turn whipped the ball out to Cowell and he to Kerridge, but Walker cleared before the rush came. F. Rockley then came away and sent in to his brother, but Roach again cleared as he was floored and at the other end Walker had to run out. Knight then gave Templeton a chance, but the long shot was feeble, and Mc- Dermott getting on tried the opposite custodian, who saved well. The pres- sure was kept up for some time till A. Rockley and Brewin broke away, the former shooting wide. Kerridge then put in some good work, Butt eventually clearing only for both wings to bring it back, Pond forcing a cor- ner off C. Templeton, which did no good. Cooper next centred well for Walton to clear and the B. A. C. cen- tres got going. Roach in clearing sent to F. Rockley, who was well plac- ed but lost his chance by delaying his shot. At the other end Cooper cen- tred well and Cowell headed for goal, but Jerram shot over. They were back again from a free against them for "hands." A. Rockley then set- ting Robinson going the latter return- ed well, and Templeton had a great chance but shot over. Driven back, a long kick went to Walton, but in clearing it he gave to Kerridge, who beat Walker with a well-directed shot as he ran out.

Up again at once, Cowell gave in to Kerridge, who finished well and gave Hart a clear shot, but he sent over. Walton sent F. Rockley away and he centred to Templeton who unluckily stumbled and Robinson shot badly, Roach having miskicked. Cowell and Kerridge exchanged passes, the former then lodging the ball on the net. Coo- per had the better of Schultz in a charging bout, gave to Kerridge and he to Hart, but Walker saved well and then fisted out. Schultz then fed A. Rockley, who in turn passed to Temple- ton. The last named beat the defence d gave A. Rockley a chance of which latter availed himself well and d.

a rush up Robinson came ar the R. G. A. goal a run to the other end er save well a shot by Hart. n and A. Rockley relieved, nson sent behind. The Artil- ming back, Kerridge again cleverly, gave to McDermott, sent up well to him again as he up. Kerridge beat Walker as he latter ran out, but the ball re- bunded off the left upright and he ed away. Roach dispossessed A. ckley smartly as half time arrived h the teams level.

G. A. .... 1 goal.
A. C. .... 1 goal.

er some even exchanges, the was confined for some minutes he civilian territory, Kerridge g most of the work but Cooper than once, keeping his centres long. Templeton was first to ge the venues, but Gateley again across smartly and Schultz's shot wide. Sent back, Kerridge fed t and he gave to Cowell, who shot he left. The first-named then anged and passed with Pond but found off-side. Some even play fol- ed till Templeton got on at about e R. G. A. "25." He drove in a ery fine high shot which went off the tips of Quinn's fingures on to the cross- bar and in; but the whistle had gone with A. Rockley standing off-side. From the kick, play went the far side, Cowell shooting well. A. Rockley re- lieved and Templeton tried another long shot, which went high over. He then tapped up to, A. Rockley, but Gately cut across and cleared almost in the goal mouth. Walker then saved shots by Cooper and Hart be- fore A. Rockley got the ball to Temple- ton. He gave to Robinson and re- ceived again, but, when promising, A. Rockley was once more held back for lying off-side. Walton and Roach defended well for their respective sides, but, despite a free for foul against them, the R. G. A. attacked. The Athletic forced a corner, but Jerram headed out, as he did again soon after. Cowell put in a good run, Walker clearing as Hart rushed. Butt got the ball away and Templeton ran up well, but A. Rockley was at fault again, and when they came back Roach cleared. F. Rockley brought them back, but Templeton was slow and A. Rockley shot feebly from a good position. Jerram com- ing up to inside left put in a long run, but his shot was bad. Cooper then got possession and centred perfectly. The backs were out of place, and Ker- ridge being there to receive the pass headed in prettily.

A couple of minutes only remained, the Artillery pressing mainly through Kerridge. They could do no good with a corner as the whistle went for full time.

Score:—
R. G. A. .... 2 goals.
B. A. C. .... 1 goal.

The teams were:—

B. A. C.—Walker, goal; Walton and C. Templeton, backs; Butt, Knight and Schultz, halves; F. Rockley, Bre- win, A. Rockley, H. Templeton and Robinson, forwards.

R. G. A.—Quinn, goal; Roach and Gateley backs; McDermott, Thompson and Jerram, halves; Cooper, Pond, Kerridge, Hart and Cowell, forwards.

Referee.—Mr. Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A" v. HORNETS.

The League Table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Sherwood Foresters	4	4	0	0	13	0	8
R. G. A.	4	2	1	1	4	3	5
Sherwood Foresters "A"	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Grant Medicals	3	2	1	0	5	2	4
Commercial Gym.	3	1	0	2	7	3	4
Bombay Gym.	3	1	0	2	2	1	4
G. I. P. Railway	4	1	2	1	3	6	3
Bombay Athletic	3	1	2	0	6	5	2
Hornets	3	0	2	1	0	6	1
Y. M. C. A.	4	0	3	1	0	7	1
All Blacks	3	0	3	0	0	13	0

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition this even- ing three matches were played in the first round. The Royal Irish v. Cus- toms game was played on the Calcutta ground, and attracted the largest crowd, the former winning by three goals to nil. The absence of William- son handicapped the Customs greatly.

The East Yorks beat the Calcutta Rangers on the Customs ground by two goals to one. The mili- tary had the best of the game through- out except the last five minutes when Smart playing superbly scored a goal.

The Bristol United easily disposed of the New Union by 7 goals to love.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

2ND DORSET REGIMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 12.

The re-played tie between "A" and "B" Companies in the above inter- Company tournament took place on Friday evening when "B" Co. beat "A" Co., by three goals to one.

RANGOON BOXING CONTEST.

GENERAL RAITT'S ORDER MAINTAINED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 12.

To-day, the promoter of the Crone- Fisher contest attended the Brigade Office at Rangoon with Fisher, who brought his credentials to substantiate his claim to being a Eurasian. As the result of the interview, the original or- ders of Major-General Raitt are main- tained, and the contest is therefore stopped and the Jubilee Hall is put out of bounds as far as the tournament is concerned.

LATER.

Late last night a telegram was re- ceived from Maymyo by the manage- ment of the Boxing Tournament in re- ply to its assertion that Mr. Fisher was a Eurasian, referring the matter to the General Officer Commanding the Rangoon Brigade who would be com- municated with. Later a message was received by the General Officer Com- manding to the effect that the tourna- ment manager having declared Fisher to be Eurasian the matter had been referred to the Officer Commanding, Rangoon, but no soldier should be al- lowed to fight a negro or a partial negro. If subject to this restriction the local military authorities were satisfied of the respectability of the tournament and considered it advisable they were given authority to modify the original orders, so far as they re- lated to other boxers and to the tour- nament being out of bounds.

BISLEY MEETING.

THE EMPIRE CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The result of the first day's shooting at Bisley for the Empire Cup is as follows:—

SHORT RANGES.

Great Britain	1,136
Australia	1,110
Canada	1,085
India	1,014

The latest scores in shooting for the Empire Cup at Bisley:—Britain 2,210, Australia 2,120, Canada 2,072, India 1,953.

ARMY SPORTS AT KIRKEE.

ANNIVERSARY OF PAARDEBERG.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 13.

The 10th Brigade R. F. A. and 6th Ammunition Column, stationed at Kirkee, celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg yesterday by holding their annual sports on the high plateau just outside the Ammuni- tion Factory.

The grounds had been very carefully laid out and tastefully decorated for the occasion and in addi- tion to this Lieutenant-Colo- nel Cadell and the officers of the 10th Brigade who were "At Home" the Sergeants entertained a numerous gathering of their friends during the evening.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon honoured the Committee by accepting their invitation and motored down from Ganeshkhind shortly after 5 p.m., to witness the finals of an interesting programme of athletic and mounted sports.

In addition to the Government House party there was quite a large gathering present which included the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Major Gener- al Gorringe, Commanding the Divi- sion, and Major General Aitken, Col. and Mrs. Cadell, Major and Mrs. Maule, Mr. S. R. Arthur, Commission- er, Southern Division and may others.

The final of the Driving Competi- tion aroused considerable interest among the spectators, their Excellen- cies joining the judges in the arena to watch some very fine runs by the 81st Battery who eventually were declared the winners.

The officers' tent pegging was won by Captain Sarson's team of R. F. A. officers who, however, renounced the prize in favour of the 29th Lancers who were next in order.

The programme concluded with races for the children and the tug-of- war, which after a fine pull lasting four minutes and five seconds was won by the 82nd Battery.

At the conclusion of the programme Their Excellencies and Staff left when the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Caddell, the proceedings being brought to a close with cheers for Col. and Mrs. Caddell and the ladies of the 10th Brigade R.F.A. Music during the evening was supplied by the band of the 127th Baluchis.

The following are the results of some of the principal events:—

100 YARDS, BRITISH TROOPS:—Bombr Cosgrove, 81st Battery—1; Bombr. Ward, 76th Battery—2.

WRESTLING ON HORSEBACK:—82nd Battery—1st.

FOLLOWERS' RACE:—Nama Luxa- mon, 76th Battery—1st, Balloo, 76th Battery—2nd; Dondee Madho, 82nd Battery—3rd.

OBSTACLE RACE, INDIAN SOLDIERS:—Din Mohomed, 81st Battery—1st; Khan Ali Khan, 81st Battery—2nd; Naik Din Mohomed, 6th Ammunition Column—3rd.

OLD SOLDIERS' RACE:—Copl. Cleaver, 81st Battery—1st; Gunner Mathews, 82nd Battery—2nd.

WHEEL RACE:—Gunner Hadley, 81st Battery—1st; Gunner Griggs, 81st Battery—2nd.

RIDING AND JUMPING, ENLISTED BOYS:—Boy Marsh—1st; Boy Finn—2nd.

SACK AND POTATO RACE:—Gunner Connolly, 71st Battery—1st; Gunner Carr, 76th Battery—2nd; Gunner Fod- en, 81st Battery—3rd.

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING, BRITISH TROOPS:—B. M. S. Phillopotts, 6th Ammunition Column—1st, Sgt. Seville, 76th Battery—2nd.

ONE MILE RACE (OPEN TO THE DIVI- SION):—Sergt. Boatwright, Oxford and Bucks—1st; Lce. Cpl. Walker, Middlesex—2nd; Dr. Christensen, 81st Battery—3rd. (time 5 minutes and 10 seconds.)

V. C. RACE:—Dr. Babbington, 81st Battery—1st; Bbr. Husk, 82nd Bat- tery—2nd.

ALARM STAKES:—81st Battery—1st.

JUMPING WITH LED HORSES:—Dr. Wood, 82nd Battery—1st; Dr. Quinn, 82nd Battery—2nd.

DRIVING COMPETITION:—81st Bat- tery—1st.

OFFICERS TENT PEGGING:—Capt. Sarson's team—1st; 29th Lancers' Team—2nd.

SECTION TENT PEGGING (open to In- dian Troops):—13th Mule Corps Team 1st; "B" Section, 5th Ammunition Column—2nd.

TUG-OF-WAR (FINAL):—82nd Bat- tery beat 76th Battery.

100 YARDS RACE (BOYS DEPOT):—Boy Collins—1st; Boy Marsh—2nd; Boy Walker 3rd.

RIDING AND JUMPING BY HALF SEC- TIONS (BRITISH):—Sgt. Seville and Tpr. Day—1st; Sgt. Read and Bombr. King—2nd.

RIDING AND JUMPING BY HALF SEC- TIONS (INDIANS TROOPS):—Havildar Sher Khan and Naik Horkamdad—1st.

INDIVIDUAL TENT PEGGING:—Naik Lal Khan, 6th Ammunition Column—1st; Havildar Sher Khan, 6th Ammunition Column—2nd; Lce. Naik Mohomed Khan, 81st Bat- tery—3rd.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, July 13.

At a meeting held at the Poona Gym- khana yesterday evening the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill was chosen as President of this year's Horse Show and Major J. A. M. Davie as Honorary Secretary. The Show will be held on 17th and 19th September.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strength- ens broken down tissues.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

GYMKHANA WIN.

The interesting annual fixture be- tween the Bombay Gymkhana and the students, past and present, of the Elphinstone College, which came off on Saturday on the Esplanade, resulted in a victory for the former by 48 runs. The Elphinstonians, going in could make only 104 against the Gymkhana attack, only three of their batsmen entering into double figures. They would have made a sorrier show still, but for the good stand made by Kapa- dia, Netscher and Tata. To the El- phinstonian total of 104, the Gymkha- na replied with 125, for the loss of nine wickets, thus winning the game by one wicket and 48 runs. In fact the fine stand made by F. F. Stileman and F. L. Sprott for the first wicket and subsequently by F. L. Sprott and Bowes Lyon for the second wicket. left little doubt as to an easy Gymkhana victory, and the home team eventually passed the Elphinstonian total with the loss of only three wick- ets. The rate of scoring of the El- phinstonians furnished a marked con- trast to that of the Gymkhana, the former taking two hours to make their 104, and the latter knocking up the same in a little over half that time.

The outstanding feature of the day's cricket was the splendid batting by F. F. Stileman who contributed 42 in brilliant style. From the outset he appeared to be in quite an aggres- sive mood, hitting the ball all round the wicket and treating all the Elphin- stonian bowling with scant respect. He put a lot of strength into his strokes, once hitting Driver clean over the southern boundary on to the Gymkhana pavilion, and he also hit three fours. With his score at 42, he skied a short-pitch- F. L. Sprott the old Presidency skipper, played excellent cricket for his 35, and his innings was un- marred by a single faulty stroke. His vigorous hitting—his contribution in- cluded no less than five fours,—showed that this old Presidency player is still in as fine train as ever, not withstanding his advancing years, and it speaks volumes for the lasting pow- er of this fine cricketer that after more than a quarter of a century of cricket he should still be one of the chief scorers on his side. Bowes Lyon also played good cricket, making 30. His innings was however not quite faultless, as he should have been caught while he had made 20. Watts, the leading Gymkhana bat, was inca- pacitated from batting owing to his having strained his back while bowl- ing.

Kapadia who made the top score for the Elphinstonians hit up 28 in brilli- ant fashion in a very short time. This young Elphinstonian, whose clean, hard driving is a treat to watch, played faultless cricket, and was ap- parently well-set, when he had the ill- luck to be caught off a magnificent hit just near the boundary lines. He also bowled well, capturing four of the Gymkhana wickets for four runs apiece. Netscher and Tata also batt- ed well for the Elphinstonians.

Full scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT).

D. K. Kapadia, c F. F. Stileman b Nicholson	28
A. K. Driver, b Watts	3
H. D. Gimi, b C. G. Stileman	4
H. F. Mulla, b Watts	4
T. A. Masani, c Watts, b Nicholson	4
Prof R. Marrs (Capt.), c and b F. W. Sprott	5
M. E. Netscher, c C. G. Stileman, b Coombs	22
R. J. Tata, b Coombs	20
V. N. Vijayker, b Coombs	1
N. B. Mehta, b Phillips	2
D. D. Umrigar, not out	9
Extra	2
Total	104

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. F. Stileman, c Vijayaker, b Mehta	42
F. L. Sprott, c Gimi, b Marrs	35
C. Bowes Lyon, c and b Tata	30
F. W. Sprott, b Driver	0
G. C. Phillips, c Mehta, b Tata	12
L. G. Colbeck, not out	17
F. Hearson, b Kapadia	8
F. F. Stileman, c and b Kapadia	5
M. F. Nicholson, b Kapadia	3
E. E. Coombs, b Kapadia	0
T. H. Watts did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total (9 wkts.)	152

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE (PAST AND PRESENT).

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	66	26	0	3
Nicholson	48	24	2	2
Watts	18	7	1	2
C. G. Stileman	36	17	1	1
F. W. Sprott	18	16	0	1
Phillips	36	11	2	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Tata	78	50	1	2
Driver	54	41	0	1
Mehta	24	19	0	1
Marrs	65	14	0	1
Kapadia	36	16	2	4
Umrigar	6	4	0	0

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. G. SARASWAT C. C.

FINE BATTING BY CANTEEN- WALLA.

The match between the Elphinstone C. C. and the Gowd Saraswat C. C., which was played on Saturday on the Esplanade, provided some very inter- esting sport. The Elphinstone C.C., which is considered one of the strong- holds of Parsi cricket, made 147 for 8 wickets and then declared, in res- ponse to which the Gowd Saraswat C. C. compiled a total of 87 for 5 wickets, when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw. J. Canteenwalla, who kept wickets for the Parsis against the Presidency Europeans at Poona two years ago, contributed the top score (69) for the Elphinstone C. C. on Saturday by some fine cricket. M. D. Pai, an All-India men, and one of the finest bats the Hindus possess, was the top scorer for the Gowd Saraswats, his total of 34 being compiled by attrac- tive cricket. Scores:

Elphinstone C. C.:—J. H. Elchidana, 1; M. C. Khambatta, 0; J. P. Canteen- valla, 69; J. J. Batliwalla, 19; N. N. Cantractor, 8; P. H. Daver, 1; S. A. Darrowalla, not out, 36; H. D. Kara, 7; J. R. Sengara, 1; S. N. Kanga, not out, 2; D. D. Dumasi, did not bat; extras, 3; (total for 8 wickets), innings declared closed 147.

Gowd Saraswat C. C.:—V. D. Pai, 6; N. K. Divekar, 2; M. D. Pai, 34; B. M. Dalvi, 14; S. M. Dalvi, not out, 19; G. S. Wagle, 8; R. K. Telang, not out, 1; R. V. Pandit, S. B. Piyonker, N. S. Wagh, and K. M. Pagidas did not bat; extras, 3; total (for 5 wickets), 87.

PARSI GYMKHANA vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FINE BOWLING BY ELAVIA.

The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the G. I. P. Railway team on Saturday last by 7 runs in a low-scoring game. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, totalled 79, to which the Railway team replied with 72 runs. A. Wadia and B. Panthaki were the top scorers for the Gymkhana, contributing 18 each, while Lees was the chief scorer for the railway team with 16 to his credit. The wicket considerably assisted the bowlers, who practically could do what they liked with the ball, with the re- sult that none of the chief batsmen on either side came off. J. Elavia, who last year did good work for the Parsis in the international quadrangular con- tests, captured five of the Gymkhana wickets for 25 runs on Saturday, while S. Nagporewalla secured 4 for 29. Bowling for the Gymkhana, P. D. Chothia took 6 of the Railway team's wickets for 31 runs, Dr. H. D. Kanga capturing 4 for 38.

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Brilliant batting by R. P. Meher- homji, one of the finest bats among the Parsis, was the outstanding feature of Saturday's match between the Municipal Cricket Club, for which he played, and the St. Xavier's Col- lege Gymkhana. The great Parsi batsman, who last year was quite out of form owing to want of practice ow- ing to illness, seems to be in good form to illness, seems to be in good form this season, judging by his excellent batting display on Saturday last. He batted with all his old vigour and made a number of pretty strokes. He contributed 35 (not out) to his side's total of 109 for 3 wickets, the other chief scorer on the Municipal side be- ing the veteran Hindu, cricketer, Daderker, who contributed 32. D. Daruwalla, who will always be re- membered as the first Parsi batsman to score a century against the Presi- dency Europeans in the international matches, made 20, the third highest individual score for the Municipal C. C. The St. Xavier's College had made 69 runs for 5 wickets when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw.

Y.M.C.A. (B TEAM) vs. E D. SASSOON. & Co., C. C.

Played on Saturday on the Marine Lines and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 14 runs. Scores:—

E. D. Sassoon & Co., C. C.:—C. D. Raichura, 7; M. E. David, run out, 1; N. E. Misry, run out, 1; J. Meyers, 11; A. Chinoy, 4; M. V. Tolat, 1; B. D. Benjamin, 4; J. Sousa, 15; M. G. Khan, not out, 5; M. Saul, 9; E. J. Albert, 0; extras 1; total 59.

Y. M. C. A. (B. Team):—A. S. White, 0; M. C. Forbes, 3; H. E. Bar- rell, 0; L. C. Walsh, 24; E. Lester, 22; A. T. Gosford, 0; L. Breslauer, 5; A. H. S. Aston, 8; E. Shepherd, 6; S. H. King, not out, 0; extras 5; total 73.

G. I. P. R. ATHLETIC "B" vs. B. B. & C I. RLY. "B"

This game was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the G. I. P. Ry. "B" by 45 runs.

G. I. P. Ry. "B" C. C:—Thorley, 17; Snelleksz, 0; Decosta, 1; Williams, 22; Amrai, 4; Rumnigton, 1; Maine, 14; Walsh, 2; Khare, not out, 9; Hebburd, 2; DeSouza, 12; extras 2; total 86.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. "B" C. C.:—Balla- ram, 11; Poulwalla, run out, 0; Bhavnagri, 0; Rollo, 0; Temulji, 1; Wilson, 11; Baker, 0; Nayak, 1; Parushram, 3; Kaikusom, not out, 9; McKenzee, 0; extras, 5; total, 41.

PERSIAN CLUB vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

This game was played on the Espla- nade on Saturday and resulted in an even draw. Scores:—

Persian C. C.:—D. Bulsard, 21; R. Manekshana, 6; J. Banaji, 2; S. Santoke, 6; S. Daruwalla, not out, 42; B. Umrigar, 1; G. Sanjana, 6; R. Banaji, 0; F. Daruwalla, 0; P. Chinoy, 2; D. Banaji, 2; extras, 12; total, 100.

New High School:—M. Kapadia, 3; H. Billimoria, 0; P. Kharas, 52; Elchi- dana, 0; L. Mithaiwala, 0; K. Billi- moria, 5; Nalaseth, 0; Plumber, 0; Wadia, 8; Mankamania, 1; Mistry, did not bat; extras, 8; total (for 8 wickets), 77.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS vs. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

This game was played on the Espla- nade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bombay Young Cricketers by 54 runs. Scores:—

The Bombay Young C. C.:—Mehta, 8; M. A. Talpade, 5; D. N. Dewoolkor, 1; K. V. Kamat, 11; Masaskar, 22; W. B. Kirtikar (Captain), 16; M. S. Chavan, 3; V. W. Rajpurker, 0; D. B. Kirtikar, 4; Y. A. Nayik, 4; K. N. Dhairyawan, 3; extras, 24; total, 101.

Young Zorastrian C. C.:—Kapadia, 1; P. Mistry, 1; Kathock, 6; Khan, 0; K. Daruwalla, 0; D. Mistry, 0; B. Patell, 11; J. Daruwalla, 17; Marker, 1; N. Chinai, 4; Masani, 5; extra, 1; total, 47.

SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION vs. ANJU- MAN HIGH SCHOOL.

This game was played on the Espla- nade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution by 29 runs. Scores.

Sir J. J. Institution:—Khojotia, 5; Jagos, 5; Bagli, 0; Balsara, 0; G. D. Patell (capt.), 18; E. B. Rao, 0; Bharu- cha, 0; Irani, 1; Ranjee, 3; Mistry, 7; Batha, 1; extras, 14; total, 54.

Anjuman H. School:—Abdurrehman, 4; Mohmed, 2; Abdul, 0; Siddic (capt.), 2; Akbar, 0; Altaf, 0; Giasudin, 13; Mushalla, 0; Rahemtulla, 1; Fakhruldon, 0; Mirza, 1; extras, 2; total, 25;

TIMES OF INDIA v. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

This game was played on the Espla- nade on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Times of India team by 63 runs. Scores:—

Times of India C. C.:—F. Surty, 14; Panthaki, 11; K. Irani, 10; Warang, 6; Comfort, 31; Mirza, 18; M. Surti, 0; Compositor, 23; Garwalla, 7; Dagariv, 4; Debu, 0; extras, 6; total, 130.

Bombay City Police C. C.:—Ratmon, 25; Walker, 1; Walton, 7; O'Kuffe, 13; Teymon, 2; Edwards, 1; Smith, 8; Jones, 3; Gardner, 0; Dyen, 0; extras, 2; total, 67.

THE B. I. TRUST C. CLUB. vs. THE MINT C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 12 runs. Score:—

B. I. Trust C. C.:—C. H. Chandarana, 0; R. Sorabji, 13; A. Shroff, 0; S. Prabhamalker, 24; M. Byramji, 25; W. Humphrey, 0; B. B. Desai, 3; J. P. Orr, 11; E. B. Bharucha, 11; M. H. Chandarana, 0; J. Wadekar, 0; extra, 4; total, 91.

The Mint C. C.:—Pais, 27; Kashinath, 2; Patel, 15; Hildreth, 4; Mahmood, 6; Peermohomed, 17; Robinson, 0; Corn- field, 4; Edrous, 2; Mackay, 1; Rick- wood, not out, 1; extra, 0; total, 79.

PARSI BARONET C. C. VS. PERSIAN C. C.

This match was played on the Espla- nade ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Persian C. C. by 62 runs. Scores:—

PARSI BARONET C. C.

P. Pagdiwala, c Daruwala, b Warden.	1
Fatakia, b Bulsara	0
Cama, b Warden	0
Merhomji, c Bulsara b Warden	8
Lam, run out	20
D. Raja, c and b Warden	2
F. Masanee, st., Kapadia b Bulsara	0
Antia, c Cooper, b Warden	0
Gariwala, c Daruwala, b Bulsara	7
B. Mehta, c Warden, b Bulsara	4
Extras	0
Total	42

PERSIAN C. C.

Cooper, c Fatakia	2
Bulsara, b Antia	5
Eranee, b Merhomji	28
Warden, b Merhomji	8
Banaje, c Daruwala, b Mehta	3
S. Daruwalla, b Merhomji	3
Daver, c Merhomji b Fatakia	23
Kapadia, l-b-w, Mehta	4
Suntoke, not out	17
F. Daruwala, b Merhomji	1
Anklesaria, b Merhomji	0
Extras	10
Total	104

MR. KENNEDY'S XI. vs. A. GARRISON XI.

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground a Garrison team scored a heavy win by an innings and 15 runs over Kennedy's eleven, composed of some of the club's A and B teams. Winning the toss, the latter fared very poorly and were all out for 82, of which Nicholson hit a lively 37 and Jackson was undefeated after an useful stay.

Though their first wicket fell early, the military soon made up for it, James and Byford practically assuring a win. The latter hit out well, but his driving did not come up to that of Dobbie, who was very unlucky not to reach his century. He hit three sixes, two at the Gym. end and one to the longer end over the screen, His innings was quite brilliant, even if the bowling was not very strong and fairly broken up when he came in. McCormack was the most successful bowler with 4 for 42, the total of 221 leaving Kennedy's side 139 to make to save the innings defeat.

Bower Lyon began fairly well, but the others did poorly and it was left to McCormack to stop the rot. He opened his shoulders well and made his 47 out of 60 during his stay. Near the end Coombs and Cass made a stand, the former playing well till his last over, but the last wicket fell just on time with fifteen runs short. In taking six wickets, Byford got 10 in all for 105. Dobbie went on late and only bowled two overs, he taking in all 7 for 59.

Following are full scores:—

MR. KENNEDY'S XI.

First Innings.

Coombs, b Dobbie	5
McCormack, c Brownrigg, b Dobbie.	9
Nicholson, c Lovett, b Dobbie	37
Brooks, c Wilkinson, b Dobbie	1
Bowes Lyon, l-o-w, b Byford	2
Kennedy, b Byford	5
F. W. Sprott, c Dobbie, b Byford	5
Jackson, not out	14
Stovin, b Byford	0
Cass, c Tranchell, b Dobbie	1
Elliott, did not bat	0
Extras	3
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Dobbie	41	5	14	3
Byford	38	4	13	2

MR. KENNEDY'S XI.

2nd Innings.

Bowes Lyon, b Wilkinson	14
Elliott, st. Brownrigg, b Wilkinson.	1
McCormack, c Brownrigg, b Byford.	47
Nicholson, b Byford	1
Kennedy, c Williamson, b Byford	0
Jackson, c Sherbrooke, b Byford	6
Brooks, b Dobbie,	5
Sprott, b Dobbie	2
Coombs, c and b Byford	24
Cass, c and b Byford	19
Stovin, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Byford	64	6	15	3
Wilkinson	16	2	4	2
Dobbie	18	2	6	2
Capt. Tranchell	21	2	4	1

A. GARRISON XI.

Sandford, c Bowes Lyon, b Coombs.	0
Capt. James, b McCormack	38
Byford, c Jackson, b McCormack	43
Heaton Ellis, c Bowes Lyon, b Nichol- son	13
Dobbie, c Nicholson, b McCormack	93
Lovett, b Cass	14
Sherbrooke, b Coombs	0
Goldsmith, c McCormack, b Cass	5
Capt. Brownrigg, not out	8
Tranchell, b McCormack	0
Wilkinson, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	221

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	W.	O.	M.
Coombs	54	2	8	0
Nicholson	43	1	10	1
Sprott	20	0	6	1
Elliott	31	0	3	0
McCormack	42	4	6	1
Cass	25	2	4	0

POONA GYMKHANA vs. 2ND DORSETS.

(From our correspondent.)

POONA, July 10.

A full-day was played be- tween the above elevens to-day which resulted in a victory, for the Soldiers by the narrow margin of 4 runs. The weather conditions were all that could be desired, except for slight drizzles after 2-30 p.m., which, however, did not materially affect the game. The wicket was splendid.

The visitors elected to bat first were all disposed of for 138 runs, the only scores running into double figures being those of Clomson, Cox, and Stone who contributed 31, 21, and 24 respectively.

The Gymkhana started operations under rather unfavourable conditions the rain coming down in drizzles at intervals, right through their innings.

Greig and Kerr, however, did some good hitting, the former scoring 25 and the latter 29.

At this stage the game grew very exciting as the Gymkhana wanted 13 more runs to win, with the last man in, who played warily but failed to bring about a victory for his side. He was held by Dixon, after 10 minutes' play.

The following are the scores:—

2ND DORSETS C. C.

Rosher, c Greig, b Sarson	5
Clemson, c Green-Armytage, b Kerr	31
Cox, c Ailken, b Greig	21
Fogg, c Gordon, b Greig	2
Gough, c Paris, b Kerr	9
Stephenson, b Greig	8
Dixon, c Merriman, b Greig	0
Williams, c Gould, b Kerr	0
Drew, c Bowled, b Kerr	7
Stone, not out	24
Daniels, c Merriman, b Kerr	8
Extra	23
Total	138

POONA GYMKHANA C. C.

Greig, b Cox	25
Gould, c Gough, b Cox	11
Ailken, c Drew, b Cox	4
Kerr, c Drew, b Rosher	29
Sarson, c Drew, b Rosher	10
Gordon, c Drew, b Tagg	12
Faris, b Rosher	11
Merriman, runout	3
Fyffe, c Williams, b Tagg	8
Green Armytage, not out	4
Gelland, c Dixon, b Cox	7
Extra	10
Total	134

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Northamptonshire beat Somerset, at Northampton, by nine wickets.

Eton beat Harrow at Lords, by nine wickets.

Lancashire beat Yorkshire, at Liver- pool, by three wickets.

Hampshire beat Worcestershire at Southampton by two wickets.

The match between Sussex and Derbyshire at Derby was drawn, Sus- sex winning on the first innings.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

In the semi-final round of the Davis Cup matches, McLoughlin and Hackett (America) beat Rahe and Kleinschroth (Germany) by three sets to one. Ame- rica thus enters the final round.

Powell and Schwengers, (Canada) beat Watson and Vivier (Belgium) by three sets to love.

Canada will, therefore, play America for the right to challenge England, the holder.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 12.

Further judging took place at the Horse Show this morning as follows:

HACKS (PONIES).—Captain P. Wal- ker's Birdcatcher.

HACKS (LADIES' HORSES).—Mr. J. G. Ramaswamy Naidu's, Dingo.

POLO PONIES, OTHER THAN ARABS, LIGHTWEIGHTS.—Zemindar of Siva- giri's Nonette.

HACKS (HORSES).—Mr. Ramaswamy Naidu's, Dingo.

COLD SHOEING COMPETITION, BRITISH SERVICE.—C. Squadron, 26th Light Cavalry.

THOROUGHBRED PONIES.—Colonel De- saraj Ur's Blarney Maid.

POLO PZNIES (ARABS).—Major W. Lambert's Panther.

COUNTRY-BRED HORSES, AND PONIES.— Mrs. E. C. Loach's, Faugh-a Ballagh.

LATER.

The Horse Show closed this even- ing in fine weather. Lady Daly dis- tributed the prizes. The final results are:—

HARNESS TURN-OUTS.—Col. H. But- ler's Coquette.

HARNESS SINGLE, PONIES.—Col. Desaraj Ur's Hete.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR WARRANT OFFICERS, N. C. OFFICERS AND MEN.—S. Bty, R. H. A.

HARNESS, TANDEMS, HORSES.—Mr. H. G. Gordon.

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR HORSE.— Mr. H. Alves' Bushman.

CHILDREN'S PONIES.—Miss Betty Sheard.

HIGH JUMPING OVER A BAR.—Mr. Chandos Pole's Peter, 5 ft. 2 ins.

Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over many other reports of Sunday's games.

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All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Hornets.

Bombay Group of the Alliance Française: Meeting and Entertainment, Salle Française, Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar, 5-30.

Bombay European Relief Association, Special General Meeting, Bastion Road, 6-15.

Bombay Scottish Education Society, Annual General Meeting, St. Andrew's Church Vestry, 6-30.

Y.M.C.A.—Public Debate "That the safety of the Empire depends entirely on the strength of the Navy"—9-15 p.m.

Dr. Coutinho's Lecture on Tuberculosis, Sir Mangaldas House, Girgam, 6-15.

Lecture by Dr. L. L. Joshi on Higher Education, St. Xavier's College, 6.

Tuesday, July 15.

Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra steamer Umkuzi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16.

Classical Association: Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30

Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 4.

Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court, 11-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 14, 1913.

SOUTH AFRICAN BETRAYAL.

The information contained in the papers to hand by the mail regarding the new Immigration Restriction Act, make it clear that if Mr. Gandhi's final appeal fails, as it must do, passive resistance will be immediately resumed. Lord Ampthill, in his letter to the "Times", lays stress upon "passive consequences of the gravest embarrassment to the Imperial Government," but so far the question has not been raised in Parliament. An early opportunity, however, should arise; for the Union Government has issued a blue-book on the Act, which, on its arrival in England, will doubtless provide Lord Ampthill or some other champion of the South African Indians with a text. A summary of the situation, which, however, evidently does not properly represent the objections to the Bill, has been communicated to the "Manchester Guardian" by its Cape Town correspondent, who, writing on June 4, expresses the view that the aim of Mr. Fischer, the Minister responsible for the Bill, was to find a formula which would serve to exclude Asiatics, without expressly mentioning them, and therefore "do what the people of South Africa want without particularly outraging the feelings of Indians." But that, as the correspondent immediately points out, is a manifest impossibility. "It is," he says, "a little difficult to understand how the Indian peoples can accept a settlement which excludes them for these reasons instead of openly mentioning them, but if they do so South Africa will be glad and the immediate question is settled. A dozen Indians a year are to be admitted; Indians are not to move into the Free State, which has always excluded them; but their wives are to be allowed to join them in the country. The machinery set up by the Bill is rather elaborate, but, generally speaking, the Government has followed the Canadian and Australian precedents, adopting the general principle that in an extensive and sparsely populated country the Government cannot afford to allow free trade in immigrants and so to leave to chance the determination of the composition, character, and destiny of an infant nation." Mr. Fischer, we are told, has all along taken up a moderating attitude and has shown himself ready to accept amendments. But what is the use of that, or of claiming that the new law is approved by the Colonial Office as a reasonable settlement, if, as Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues affirm, the Government has broken faith with the Indian Community? In England the conditions are not very favourable at present to a resumption of the agitation. The British South African Committee, since Mr. Ritch gave up the work and Mr. Polak left to carry it on in India and in South Africa, has necessarily been quiescent. But it will doubtless be revived, if the leaders agree to carry on propaganda in England along with the passive resistance movement on the spot. It is in India however that agitation at the present moment can be most usefully carried on, and a grave responsibility rests upon the leaders of public opinion to see that the feeling,—the strong and unanimous feeling,—which undoubtedly exists throughout the country is brought home to the Government of India, in order that Lord Hardinge, in his turn, may suitably impress the Imperial Government. We are convinced that if sufficient pressure is brought to bear on Whitehall by this means, that, combined with the prospect, or the actual existence, of another passive resistance movement in South Africa, will prove the most effective way to give the Cabinet sufficient backbone to intimate to the Botha Government that the Imperial Government is not prepared to acquiesce in this law, which outrages the sentiments of the Indian people and destroys the rights of British Indian subjects in South Africa. So far as we are aware, the Bombay Presidency Association is the only public body which has as yet addressed the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the matter, and we trust that it will soon be realised in other parts of India that the unanimous protest of the Indian Press in this matter requires to be reinforced by action on the part of all public representative bodies.

"THE PIONEER" ON BARODA.

It is difficult to divine The Pioneer's" mind behind the words which serve effectually to describe it. It were well if it published once for all its peculiar canons about how the administration report of a protected state should not be drawn up. It falls foul of the report issued by the Baroda Durbar for no other reason than that it adopts a straightforward style and lucidity of exposition of its military affairs, and has something to say regarding its advanced educational policy, in which the State has persevered in the face of opposition from quarters which are bound in good time to acknowledge its present beneficence. The head and front of Baroda's military offending consists in the circumstance, pointedly emphasised in language as impolitic as impolite, that it has had no occasion to maintain Imperial Service troops. The other count of the charge seems to savour of jealousy of the fact that Baroda has been enobled to accomplish so much in the direction of free and compulsory education. "The question of introducing free and compulsory education into British India" says our Allahabad contemporary "has been laid aside for the present, and it is obvious that, if the Baroda State is not anxious to advertise the results of its rush into places where the Government of India fears to tread, the example of that State cannot be put forward as a reason for reopening the controversy." If language means anything can this have any other import than that the Indian protected states must beware of the danger of incurring bureaucratic wrath, if in their honest endeavours to do their duty by their subjects, they chance by capacity or fortune to outpace the Government of India on account of just that intimate familiarity with the needs and aspirations of the many, with which some people in authority do not desire to be bothered? "The Pioneer's" excited curiosity concerning the results of the experiment in free and compulsory education in Baroda merely exposes it to ridicule. The following passage is amazing.

One would like much to learn what the opinions of the State authorities are concerning this experiment, whether it is growing in popularity with the people, and how far the fines exacted for non-attendance help the finances of the State to bear the strain. But in the volume before us we have been unable to discover one word of allusion to this experiment, and it is open to wonder what the cause for this strange silence may be.

There is no silence, strange or otherwise. A most comprehensive and exhaustive report on Education in Baroda, demonstrating the success of the State's policy, was published recently,—as our readers are aware—and in it "The Pioneer" will find all the information it wants—or does not want!

BOMBAY SHAREBROKERS' GRIEVANCE.

In the dispute between the sharebrokers of Bombay and the Commissioner it is hard to decide. To be fair, right seems to be on both sides and consequently both are also in the wrong. There is a fairly narrow road adjoining the compound of the Exchange Hall. The hall and the compound between them do not provide sufficient accommodation for the brokers of all Bombay. The surplus therefore push on into the road as happens in all large cities. The Police object to this. It is urged on behalf of the brokers that the question of their occupying the thoroughfare for the transaction of their business is not a new one, that it was raised before and settled in their favour, and that since no distinct prohibitive orders were issued they were led to understand that their act constituted no encroachment and consequently the matter is in a way *res judicata*. The Acting Commissioner, in his communication to the Chairman of the Brokers' Association, intimates his inability to "grant stock brokers unfettered use of the public road adjoining the Exchange Hall or to tacitly permit the commission of the offence of road obstruction." Mr. MacTier, further states that he is "not in a position and has no authority to issue orders to that effect." He would have it be known that "obstruction on the public road is illegal and cannot be permitted." Brokers need also to consider the point that the Police have not acted *suo moti* but in consequence of complaints received. If the brokers want unfettered use of a public road it lies on them to see to it that no one else suffers by their conduct. The affair threatens to transcend the limits of local interest inasmuch as the 18th, current is the last day for the Government of India loan of three crores, and because the gentlemen of the Exchange Hall have begun to retaliate by suspending business. For the sake of public convenience, as well as their own, we hope astute business men like Mr. Parbhudas and Mr. Dadibu Dalal will discover a *via media* with the Commissioner of Police, calculated to bring about a peaceful resumption of their usual avocations.

THE TALUKDARI BILL AND TRANSLATIONS.

The petition submitted by some of the Talukdars of Gujarat against the Bill introduced by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb in the Bombay Legislative Council is based *inter alia* on the ground that no translation of it appeared in the "Government Gazette" in time and that even after its publication sufficient copies were not available. While we think that the reason is a sound one for the justification for the postponement of the Bill, we are somewhat doubtful whether a lack of Gujarati versions of the Bill seriously impeded the petitioners' understanding of it. A slight familiarity with the translation departments of our Secretariats and a hasty glance at the work achieved by them week after week, especially with reference to the vernacular renderings of Acts and Notifications, coupled with a knowledge of the general indifference of the man in the street, educated only in a vernacular, to matters of this kind would enable any unprejudiced enquirer to be persuaded of the real value of these versions. The vernacular version of a bill is not, as a rule, of much practical value. The translators are not to blame to any extent, though it cannot be advanced that their rendering makes a very close approach to the ideal. There is a double inherent difficulty in the matter which requires to be emphasised. In the first place the vernaculars are largely deficient in adequate scientific and technical terms to represent with accuracy and unambiguity the corresponding English equivalents. Though this want is gradually being supplied there is still a considerable vagueness about the exact shade of meaning to be attached to new-coined vernacular phrases and expressions, and the battle is still raging whether the infusion of fresh blood into the common speech of India shall be from the parent stock of Sanskrit, or shall be in the shape of assimilation of English words. The official translation under these circumstances seeks safety in a wooden literariness which makes the translation less than useless for those who would solely depend upon it for information. We say less than useless, because the cramped crabbed method, of close rendering connived at by the authorities, just lets out a half truth which often makes the translation a caricature of the original. There are more remedies than one for this evil. One recalls Goethe's ideal of translation, and after all perhaps that version is the best which represents in a foreign language the phraseology which the original speaker or writer would have employed had he known the foreign tongue, assuming him to be a man of average culture. It is a notorious fact that the novice in every walk of intellectual pursuit or profession wisely prefers the English text-book, or Act or Notification to its India avatar, as soon as he acquires some command of English. We would not discourage the development of our provincial media of speech. We suggest merely that some one from the Government Translators' Department, be he in the Secretariat or the High Court, should endeavour to discard the conventional trammels of unintelligible phraseology in which the translators are suffered or encouraged to move than brevit. Terseness should not be permitted at the expense of clarity and perspicuity, and people should by degrees be educated to an appreciation of the system of the Germans, who have got over the impediment of technical terms by legitimatising the optional employment of either the indigenous word or the Latin or Greek synonym. For instance the use of Fernsprecher, literally the "distant speaker," is as correct as the "telephone" in German. Till some such compromise, in conjunction with a device which makes the translations more true to the spirit of the text than they are at present, is enforced the translation departments must fail adequately to fulfil their functions.

DAY BY DAY.

Lord and Lady Willingdon.

On Saturday, during the forenoon, despite the rather overcast sky, and a thin drizzle at intervals, H. E. the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Inspector-General of Police, and Captain Goldie, A.D.C., visited the Ferguson College. The foundation stone of this Institution was laid by Lord Harris in 1892, and it was opened by Lord Sandhurst on the 27th April 1895. Their Excellencies and party were received at the porch by the Principal of the College, Mr. Paranjpe, Mrs. Paranjpe, and Rao Bahadur V. N. Kanekar. Lord and Lady Willingdon and party were then escorted round the classes by the Principal and Mr. Kanekar, at each of which the gubernatorial party remained a few minutes. Their Excellencies and party afterwards inspected the spacious and well arranged Amphitheatre and Laboratory, from whence Their Excellencies proceeded to the Recreation grounds which are laid out on a most extensive scale. Lord and Lady Willingdon and party were next conducted to the residential quarters of the students situated to the north of the main building and about 200 yards distance from it. H. E. the Governor, Lady Willingdon and party also walked through the Botanical Gardens, attached to the College. The next part of the ground inspected was the Gymnasium, situated at the rear of the College at the foot of a small hill. In the meantime the students of the College, of both sexes, gathered together at the porch *en masse*, and on the return of Their Excellencies and party thereto, Lord and Lady Willingdon were garlanded.

Three cheers for His Excellency and three for her Ladyship were called for, which were lustily responded to, and the gubernatorial party left for Ganeshkind amidst the acclamations of the students.

The Vaishnavite Swami.

As already announced, Shrimat Varendra Tirtha Swami, the spiritual head of the Vaishnavite Section of Gowd Saraswat Brahmans arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Poona passenger which steamed into the Victoria Terminus at 6-40 a.m. The Swami, who was accompanied by a large number of followers, was enthusiastically welcomed on the platform by a huge crowd of disciples resident in Bombay, who showered flowers on their guru on alighting, while a band in attendance played a "welcome" tune. The Swami, being a Sanayasi, was dressed in the ochre-coloured cloth peculiar to the order, while a pink silk scarf was thrown over his shoulders and a blue silk turban graced his head. He is about 52 years old, with a fair, intellectual and benevolent countenance. The Swami was first led to a finely decorated state chair and then one by one, the assembled disciples, high and low, came knelt down and bowed their heads low at the feet of their guru, while at the same time each disciple presented the Swami with a cocoanut—this fruit being the customary present to a guru. The Swami was also garlanded and presented with bouquets.

Procession to Walkeshwar.

After the presentations were over, he was led to a carriage and pair and a long procession was formed of motor cars, horse carriages and pedestrians with the band playing and Indian musicians singing and playing. As Swami's person is held very sacre second in holiness only to that "god"—his carriage was occupied himself only and none else. A silken umbrella was held over hi while near the driver sat two "h holding stout golden staffs i hands, symbols of the wide an puted spiritual sway of the g his innumerable disciples. T sion proceeded by the Girg Sandhurst Roads to W stopping at several stages o for the Swami to receive obe presents from devout house along the route. At seve lights were waved at the Sw while the customary cloth, cocoanut presents were h The movement of the proce slow that it took nearly thr proceed from Victoria Te Chowpatty. From Chowpat cession wended its way to W where the Swami is housed in or monastery belonging to the cast As the Swami is a stranger to the majority of the Bombay people who came to welcome him, and, as for the last thirty years no Swami of the Kashi Mutt has visited Bombay, the visitor is naturally being feted by the Vaishnavites, whether they be his disciples or not. It may be mentioned that the Swami, besides being well versed in Sanskrit, has unlike most of the caste's spiritual heads, some knowledge of the English language.

Mr. Swift McNeill.

The debate on the Oudh executions, writes our London correspondent, showed that, despite the fewness of members familiar with India, it is still possible to gain publicity in Parliament for a matter in which the character of the administration is involved. In this affair the Indian public is chiefly indebted to Mr. Swift MacNeill, the best man by a long way in the present Parliament for handling a concrete case of injustice. Mr. MacNeill has the look and manner of the elderly wild Irishman and, as everybody knows, there are times when he behaves with a rollicking unrestraint which suggests a complete absence of responsibility. But that is far from his real character. On his own subjects—and legal procedure is one of them—Mr. Swift MacNeill is a master; he responds on all occasions to a call for justice, and few men in the Commons can equal him in the following up of questions to Ministers. The House, in short, would be a far duller and decidedly less useful place than it is without the member for South Donegal.

The Cama Hospital Case.

Government have gone a long way in soothing the susceptibilities of the community by the issue of the Press Note which condemns in sufficiently vigorous terms the arbitrary, if not barbarous, action of the Cama Hospital authorities who "declined to hand over the body of a deceased female patient to her friends on account of the non-payment of the fees claimed in respect of her treatment." It is satisfactory to learn that "Government entirely disapprove of the procedure resorted to in this case and have issued stringent orders forbidding its adoption in future in any circumstances." Though the recurrence of a similar outrage is thus provided against, so far as prohibition orders of this nature can be expected to produce the desired practical effect, would it have been too much to expect some more material mark of disfavour for those responsible for this extra ordinary procedure? The idea of ke ing a body in a hospital, like lu in a hotel, as a sort of pledg payment of fees is almost horrible, but the matter is by the fact that the promp of the dead within a short life is extinct is obligatory on as well as other Indian commun any avoidable delay incurre accounted sin.

Mortality Returns.

Five deaths and five attacks f plague were reported in Bombay du the twenty-four hours ended at six on Sunday, the latter cases occu the following places:—Dhobi T Kamatipura 1, Byculla 2, and 1. There were also two attack one death from small-pox and attack and one death from choler ported during the same period. attack of cholera is reported to imported case from Thana. The mortality from all causes durin above period was 76 as compared 98 of the corresponding period of year and 72 of that of the year befo

Yesterday's Weather.

All day yesterday the weather was bright and but for a small shower of rain in the afternoon the sun shone brightly throughout the day, and there was no rain worth-mentioning. The total rainfall from June 1st up to Saturday at Sion Factory was 51.61 inches.

...N ...EBACLE.

...A ASKED TO ...ERVENE.

... UNRESERVEDLY ...USSIA'S HANDS.

...N AMBITIONS FEARED.

...ISH OBJECTIVE.

... telegrams report the complete ... of Bulgaria who has placed ... unreservedly in the hands of ... who is arranging an armistice ... a conference.

In the meantime reports from Greece and Servia accuse the Bulgarians of having committed atrocities which have "surpassed all horrors of barbaric times," and Turkey has rejected the concessions offered by Bulgaria and has ordered her troops to be ready to advance.

BULGARIA HELPLESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 11.

A complete debacle of Bulgarians is now uncontrovertible. The facts were apparently recognised in Sofia two days ago, when Bulgaria placed herself unreservedly in the hands of Russia, who is now endeavouring to arrange an armistice and bring the belligerents, also Rumania, to a conference in St. Petersburg, which Bulgaria will enter with a greatly chastened spirit, recognising that the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty is dead.

Some anxiety is felt concerning the ambitions of Rumania, whose advance Bulgaria, making a virtue of necessity, is not resisting.

The Rumanians have occupied Silistria.

Definite orders have been issued to the Turkish army not to advance beyond the Enos-Midia line.

TIME FOR POWERS TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, July 12.

While somewhat sympathetic regarding the helplessness of Bulgaria surrounded by enemies, the papers attribute her failure to remarkable miscalculations in her diplomacy. They hope that the Powers will retrieve their past errors and act unhesitatingly, and put an end to the ruinous antagonisms between the Balkan States.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE SITUATION.

Speaking at the Bankers' banquet at the Mansion House, last night, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that the Powers would restrict the area of the war and effect a lasting settlement among these hapless States, so removing the greatest cause of disturbance in the money markets of the world.

SILISTRIA OCCUPIED.

A telegram from Bukharest says it is officially announced there that Silistria has been occupied. Between two and three hundred Bulgarians surrendered without resistance. The army penetrated from ten to fifteen kilometres into Bulgarian territory, and was received with acclamations by the Rumanian and Mussulman inhabitants.

SERRES OCCUPIED.

...gram from Athens states that ...eks have occupied Serres.

...UTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE."

SOFIA, July 12.

...king in the Chamber, the Pre... declared that the Government had ...ys favoured peace and had accept... the Tsar's proposals for arbitration.

He maintained that there was no question of an unpremeditated attack on the part of Bulgaria.

He thought the declaration of war against Bulgaria absolutely unjustifiable.

Bulgaria was prepared to submit to the tribunal of the conscience of Europe.

...EACE "ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

...REEK REPLY TO THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

It is semi-officially declared in Athens that Greece, replying to the representations of the Powers, intimated that peace would be signed on the battlefield.

A LULL IN FIGHTING.

There is a complete lull in the theatre of war.

The representations of Russia and other Powers are apparently making themselves felt with the armies.

GREEK THREAT TO MARCH ON SOFIA.

The Greek papers talk of marching on Sofia to avenge the dastardly cruelties perpetrated by the troops of the Red Tsar upon the wounded soldiers and aged men, women, and children.

It is improbable, however, that the Allies will push their advantage so far, especially in view of the declared intention of Rumania to protect either side in the struggle which is dangerously threatened.

DISPOSSESSING BULGARIA.

Many preliminaries will doubtless require settlement before a conference is held in St. Petersburg. Bulgaria will apparently have to acquiesce quietly in others possessing territory which she fully intended to have.

FEAR OF GREEK DEMANDS.

There is some apprehension that Greece may demand overmuch including the whole of the coast to Enos.

The exhaustion of men, money and supplies from which all are suffering will probably have a calming influence.

MASSACRE OF A GREEK BISHOP.

There is extreme exasperation in Greece at the reports officially published by order of the King, of the massacre of a Greek bishop, priests and prominent men by the Bulgarians when evacuating Demirhissar. Similar reports come from Serres.

IVANOFFS' "MASTERLY RETREAT."

SOFIA, July 13.

It is officially stated here that the story of the capture of General Ivanoff with two divisions is ridiculous. He was with the Second Bulgarian Army and carried out a brilliant retreat before an overwhelming force of Greeks.

FAILURE OF TURCO-BULGAR ALLIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

The Bulgarian Plenipotentiary, Natchevitch, on visiting the Military Governor of Stambul, said he regretted the failure of his mission which, he had hoped, would have resulted in a Turco-Bulgarian alliance.

TURKEY AND THRACE.

According to Turkish accounts Turkey will recover a large part of Thrace under an agreement with Servia.

RUMANIA'S SHARE.

Official circles state that Rumania proposes to annex the quadrilateral formed by Silistria, Rustchuk, Shumla and Varna.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY BULGARIANS.

LONDON, July 13.

While Sofia is silent regarding the operations, beyond briefly chronicling the advance of the Rumanians, who have occupied Tchifoutekeui and Dobritch, and stating that thousands of refugees are flocking into Sofia, telegrams from Athens and Belgrade are full of gruesome details of alleged atrocities by the fleeing Bulgarians.

GREEK KING'S INDIGNATION.

King Constantine has telegraphed to the Greek Foreign Minister on the subject. He says, "Protest in my name to the representatives of the civilised Powers against the acts of these monsters in human form, and say that I, to my regret, have been compelled to wreak vengeance in order to inspire terror in these monsters who have surpassed all horrors of barbaric times, and have proved that they have no longer the right to be reckoned among civilised peoples."

TURKEY PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

Meanwhile, Turkey has rejected concessions regarding the frontier offered by the Bulgarian Plentipotentiary sent to Constantinople for that purpose, and has ordered the troops at Chatalja, Bulair and Gallipoli to hold themselves in readiness to advance.

TURKEY'S AGREEMENTS WITH SERVIA AND GREECE.

Izzet Pasha, who is commanding in Turkey, will sign an agreement with Servia to-day, and is negotiating an agreement with Greece.

SUFFRAGETTE PRANK.

STRANGER FIRES POP-GUN IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Commons was discussing the Plural Voting Bill to-day, when a man in the Strangers' Gallery fired a pop-gun, which went off with a loud report. As he did so a man shouted "Justice for Women."

Another man threw a shower of pamphlets on to the floor of the House, together with a mouse-trap and some hawker's toys representing cats chasing mice.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

AGE FOR I. C. S. EXAM.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission, to-day, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Principal of Owen's College, Manchester, advocated fixing the age of the Indian Civil Service examination at from twenty to twenty-two.

He thought Indians got on fairly well with their fellow-students, but there were some who ought not to have come up.

Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin, supported Principal Hopkinson's views regarding age, also the suggestion of Professor Irvine, of Aberdeen, that under existing conditions in Scotland the lowering of the age to nineteen would practically exclude Scottish candidates.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 11.

Dr. Bos. Liberal Democrat, has formed a Cabinet representing the entire Left.

ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

UNPARALLELED PAGEANT OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen paid a State visit to Liverpool yesterday, and reviewed a hundred ships in the Mersey spread over a length of ten miles, the greatest pageant of merchant shipping ever assembled. The King also opened the new Gladstone graving-dock, the largest in the world. A million sightseers lined the banks.

Replying to an address by the Chamber of Commerce, the King declared that the trade of Liverpool with the Dominions was an important factor in Imperial development.

GREAT WELCOME AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen were at Ashton-under-Lyne, to-day, and received a great popular welcome, 200,000 persons lining the streets.

LINER AGROUND.

HAJ PILGRIMS TAKEN OFF.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 11.

The Nederlands liner Krakatau, from Padang for Amsterdam, is ashore, ten miles south of Jeddah.

1,618 pilgrims have been taken off. Assistance is expected to-day.

"KALAAZAR" IN ASSAM.

CAMPAIGN TO STAMP DISEASE OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"Kalaazar" (black-fever) is again beginning to make itself felt as an adverse influence on the health of Assam. In addition to the research operations now being carried out by Captain Kackis under the orders of the Government of India in connection with the entology of "Kalaazar" a provincial survey of the disease is being carried out by a staff of two Assistant Surgeons and fourteen Sub-Assistant Surgeons, under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on the completion of which it is hoped that it will be possible to formulate a plan of campaign.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 12.

A resolution has been issued in the "Gazette of India" this morning publishing details of the grant of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction in foreign countries to a domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girl or woman. The resolution states that the value of the scholarship will be of £200, a year granted for (1) educational or medical training, (2) domestic science, (3) training as teachers in modern European languages, (4) traning as music mistresses, (5) training as art teachers, and (6) training in kindergarten methods.

RIOT IN BELFAST.

BATTLE WITH STONES ON 12TH JULY.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 12.

On the occasion of the Twelfth-of-July celebrations in Belfast, the streets were thronged with Unionists and Nationalists and a battle with stones took place, lasting an hour and a half. Some revolver shots were also exchanged. The police charged in the face of a fusillade of stones and bottles, and dispersed the crowds. There was a number of injured.

ORANGEMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Sir E. CARSON'S PLAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 13.

Fifty thousand Orangemen held a demonstration yesterday before Captain Craig's residence in Belfast.

Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were the chief spokesmen. The former read a message from Mr. Bonar Law assuring the meeting of the support of the Unionists whatever steps they were compelled to take, constitutional or unconstitutional. Sir Edward Carson outlined a plan for taking over the government of Ulster and refusing to pay taxes to a Home Rule Government.

SKIPPER'S "OVERDOSE."

CAPTAIN OF OIL-STEAMER UNCONSCIOUS ALL DAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Captain Alfred Edward Burn of the Saranac was admitted to the General Hospital last night suffering from an overdose of chloroform said to have been self-administered.

He was found in his cabin unconscious, with a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ammonia, and a bottle of whisky by his side. It was evident that he had taken an overdose of chloroform although how he came to do so, or why, is at present unknown. When Dr. O.Connor of the Government Dockyard arrived he was in such a critical condition that in five minutes he would probably have been dead. He remained unconscious all day, but finally Dr. O'Connor brought him round sufficiently to permit of his removal to hospital, where he is now progressing favourably.

The Saranac is the tank steamer which struck a rock off Point de Gallee, Ceylon, a few weeks ago and made huge holes in her hull. The water came pouring in and forced the oil to the top of her tank, whence it could get no further, and thus with huge holes in the hull the ship was brought up to Calcutta. The Marine Enquiry into the matter is to be held next week.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The preliminary official forecast of the new jute crop was issued publicly at the Town Hall on Saturday the figures being similar to those previously received from district officers. The acreage under jute in Bengal is estimated at 27,82,943 as compared with 26,20,786 in 1912, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

Adding returns from Bihar and Orissa and Assam we have for the current season a total of 31,91,178 acres under jute as against 30,14,777 last year, the increase for the three provinces being therefore 5.8 per cent. These figures point of course to an increased outturn and as the yield of last year's crop is calculated at 103 lakhs of bales it is surmised in one quarter that we shall have nothing less than 105 lakhs for the ensuing season.

The deshi crop was, however, spoiled by early rains and in some other jute growing areas extensive damage has been done by excessive moisture these facts leading to the assumption that the output of 1913 will be very much less than that of 1912.

The market is thus devided into two district camps—the "bulls" and the "bears"—those who predict a shortage standing out for higher prices, while those of optimistic opinions anticipate an early fall in values.

As however most of the mills are well stocked there are but few keen buyers at current quotations, and it is probable that we shall have a lifeless market for raw material until the final official forecast is delivered in September.

RAILWAY SMASH.

EXPRESS DERAILED AT COLCHESTER.

GUARD AND DRIVER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The express from Cromer to London was derailed at Colchester to-day The driver, stoker and guard were killed, and the first coach was reduced to matchwood. Many passengers were injured.

KARACHI BARRISTER'S CASE.

PERMISSION TO PRACTISE GRANTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 12.

Judgment was delivered by the full bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court yesterday in the matter of an application filled by Mr. R. R. Bugtiani, Barrister-at-Law, who had been struck off the rolls, for the re-grant of his license to practice in the Courts of Sind.

The Judges ordered the re-grant of the *sanad* to Mr. R. Bugtiani on payment of the usual court fee of Rs. 500.

Judgment was also delivered yesterday by the same bench in the matter of Mr. C. M. Clements, a pleader of Hyderabad, who had been served with notice to show cause why he should not be dealt with under Section 16 of the Sind Courts Act for receiving a fee of Rs. 20 from a client for defending him in a magisterial court at Kotre, for which he had no *sanad*.

The judges have given Mr. Clements an opportunity to refund the sum to his client through the District Court of Hyderabad. Final orders will be passed after a fortnight.

THE FLOODS IN ASSAM.

RICE FIELDS UNDER WATER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 13.

In some parts of Assam, the downpour still continues from day to day and the floods show no sign of abatement. The situation in Sylhet threatens to assume alarming proportions; the cattle are the worst sufferers and the village population are passing days in the utmost distress. In many quarters, houses have been washed away and rice fields everywhere appear like vast sheets of water. On representations from the people affected, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cosgraave, visited the locality and caused wide breaches to be made in the embankment. This timely step has saved many from watery graves. Scarcity is imminent in Sylhet.

BENGAL JUTE FORECAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The preliminary forecast of the Jute Crop for the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam was issued today. It shows an acreage sown duly and the figures are:—Bengal, 2,782,943 acres against 2,620,786 last year, an increase of 6.2 per cent.; Assam, 100,875 acres against 95,650 last year, an increase of 5½ per cent.; and Bihar and Orissa, 307,400 against 298,300, an increase of 3 per cent. The grand total for the present yer is 3,191,178 acres against 3,014,777 acres last year, or an increase of 5.5 per cent.

The forecast states that careful investigation is being made into the question of the average outturn per acre, and it is believed that the hitherto accepted average of three bales per acre will be found too low. Taking three bales as the average outturn, however, a crop of 9,573,534 bales is shown this year against 9,044,331 bales last year, an increase of 529,203 bales.

RAIN AT DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, July 13.

Rain commenced falling here at 3 p.m. and there is every prospect of its continuing throughout the day. The weather is very monsoonish.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The state funeral of His Imperial Highness the late Prince Arisugawa will take place on the 17th July.

The "Paricharak" writes:—Gosto Behari Haldar, a student of the National School, Maldah, while walking through the European quarter of the town, met the Superintendent of Police. As he did not know the official, he did not make his obeisance. At this the European gentleman got angry and asked "why did you not *salaam* me?" The student made no answer whereupon the gentleman stormed at him and ordered the student to see him at his office the next day. The salaam-loving Superintendent sent for the student's elder brother who happens to be a clerk there. The poor clerk apologised for his brother's conduct.

HORSE-BROKER AMOK.

SUITOR WOUNDS MAGISTRATE AND KILLS CHILD.

A NAINI TAL AFFAIR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A Naini-Tal correspondent of the "Empire" has sent the following particulars of a ghastly affair there.

Ram Lall, a horse-broker, and keeper of a livery stable, is alleged to have run amok on Wednesday evening the 9th July, and murdered an Indian child, severely wounded another child, and a man, and assaulted Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, Deputy Magistrate of Naini-Tal, with a *kukri*.

A charge of abducting his wife, preferred by Ram Lall in Mr. Dukoff-Gordon's Court against a relative, had been dismissed, the accused being acquitted. Ram Lall went on horseback to this relative's house with a *kukri* and not finding him in, he slashed at two children and a man that were in the house and then rushed through the bazars.

On his way he met Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, who with his waterproof on his shoulder, was returning leisurely to his rooms in the Grand Hotel. Shouting out, "You have not done justice," Ram Lall swept down on the Deputy Magistrate, levelling a terrific blow at his neck, which fortunately miscarried, the blade catching Mr. Dukoff-Gordon across his nose and cheek and felling him to the ground.

Seeing him fall Ram Lall galloped back towards Malli Tal, his *kukri* and clothes all stained with blood. A European fired at the horse Ram Lall was riding, and when the animal fell Ram Lall gave himself up quietly.

Mr. Dukoff-Gordon is now an inmate of the Ramsay Hospital. One of the two children died shortly after the attack, while the two other victims are in a precarious condition.

"A PAINFUL AND DISFIGURING WOUND."

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The following are the details of the outrage at Naini Tal on last Wednesday, published in the "Pioneer":—It appears that a man named Ram Lal, a local horse-dealer, had brought a complaint that morning against another man which was dismissed by Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, Treasury Officer.

Ramlal subsequently left the Kutcherry about midday and after obtaining possession of a *kukri* proceeded to the house of his enemy in the bazar. Not finding the man at home, he savagely attacked his brother, whom he wounded seriously about the head. He then fell upon two infants, a girl of five and a boy of three, who were playing about the house. The girl was so injured that she died the same evening, and the boy is not expected to survive. Ramlal then got hold of one of his ponies and still brandishing his *kukri* cantered down the Mall, where close to Messrs. Lawrie's, he met Mr. Gordon who happened to be walking home from office, instead of riding as usual. Ramlal passing him with a "Salaam Saheb," dismounted a few paces behind and taking off his shoes proceeded to stalk him. Fortunately for Mr. Gordon, the man's movements were observed by Mr. Lawrie, who was in his verandah and shouted out a warning.

Mr. Gordon, turning round, received a blow on his face, instead of on the back of the neck where it would probably have been fatal as it was a *kukri* cut clean through his nose down to the cheek bone. Ramlal then appears to have galloped up and down the Mall and finally cantered slowly past the thana on to the upper end of the flats, a revolver shot fired from the thana failing to hit either him or his pony and there he surrendered, without giving further trouble, to two polo players who gave him in charge of the police.

The miscreant is said to have had the reputation of being slightly eccentric and it is now reported that he was at one time in the lunatic asylum. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Gordon whose wound, though not dangerous, must be a painful and disfiguring one.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED.

CARRYING WHISKY WITHOUT PAYMENT OF DUTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The captain of a tramp steamer Silesia, has been fined Rs. 375 by the Collector of Customs for having brought out four cases of whiskey, which were not entered either on the ship's manifest or in the list of stores.

The Collector dealt with the case under the Sea Customs Act and confiscated the whisky and inflicted a fine amounting to twice the actual duty on the liquor.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be accompanied on his tour by Mr. Burn, the Chief Secretary, and Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary. Lady Meston will join His Honour at Bareilly, on 3rd August, and will leave for England by the mail steamer on the 9th August. At Rampur His Honour will be the guest of His Highness the Nawab and at Benares of His Highness the Maharaja.

BARISAL TRIAL.

CONNECTION WITH COMILLA CASE.

SON CARRIED OFF BY BUDMASHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 12.

At the hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case to-day, Inspector Pannalal Brahmachari of the C. I. D. deposed that he had searched the premises, 25 Mirzapur-street in Calcutta, where the accused Sailesh Nath Mukerjee lived, and had seized some correspondence, including a postcard written by the accused.

The Panchayet of Sahebpur village identified some of the accused in the dock. Examined, he said he was present at the time when Norendra Nath Sen's house was searched. He knew some of the accused and he saw them several times in Norendra's house. Among other things seized by the police at the search in Norendra's house were some false beards, wigs and moustaches.

A chowkidar of Sahebpur also deposed that among other young men whom he used to see at Norendra Sen's house were Nibaran Kar and Chandi Kar.

Sadarali, a chowkidar of Ramnandi, examined, deposed to having seen Norendra Sen in Niboran Kar's house at Ramnandi.

Surendranath Roy *alias* Mona of Dacca, examined, said that one day towards the end of November last he went to the house of Mr. J. M. Das on hearing the cries of the ladies. Mr. Das told him that his son Girindra had been taken away by some budmashes. The witness ran towards the road, where he met Satyendra, the eldest son of Mr. Das. Satyendra caught one man. Satish, a servant of Mr. Das's told him that there were three men further up the road and one of them was Girindra. The witness went up to them and brought one of them back to Mr. Das's house. He learnt afterwards that his name was Madan Bhowmick. He noticed pock-marks on the forehead of one of the two companions of Madan. On the accused, Jnanranjan Das Gupta, who had pock-marks on his forehead, being brought near the witness, the latter said that he bore similar pock-marks to those men.

"HURT BY A LEMONADE BOTTLE."

Kunja Mitra, Head Constable, examined, said that he received information that Inspector Manmohan Ghose had been murdered and saw his dead body. One day when he was going to Patwakhali, he saw Rajani on the steamer. He noticed a bandage on Rajani's leg. He said that he had been hurt by a lemonade bottle which burst while being opened. He saw one young man with Rajani. The witness identified Jatin Roy (the accused) as the young man whom he had seen in company with Rajani.

At this stage Mr. Gupta said that he would open the Comilla Dacoity case. In that case two of the accused had been acquitted and the conviction and sentence against the others had been upheld. The exhibits, guns, and revolvers, seized in that case were sent to the High Court and in the ordinary course they would be sent back to the Comilla Court. Counsel had already telegraphed to the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court to have them sent to Barisal, and had made an application asking the Court to call for the exhibits.

Inspector Ashutosh Banerjee of the C. I. D., examined, said that under the orders of Mr. Salkeld, Special Magistrate, certain members of the Dacca Anusilan Samiti were placed under surveillance from December 1908. Romeschandra Das Gupta was one of the surveillees. They could not trace him until he was arrested at Comilla. The accused, Muninidrabhusan Roy was placed under the surveillance of Sub-Inspector Shamsuzzoha.

The Court rose at 1-30 p.m.

RURAL SANITATION IN ASSAM.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

For the upkeep of village roads and for the improvement of rural sanitation in Assam, the Chief Commissioner now proposes to augment the allotments previously decided on by an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 to each division. A sum of R. 6,000 in all will, therefore, be placed at the disposal of each Commissioner for allotment through the Local Boards of his division to village committees for combined objects of rural sanitation and improvement of village roads.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, on Monday, the 14th July, at 6-15 p.m., when Dr. C. Coutinho, L.M.S., will deliver an address on "Tuberculosis" with magic lantern demonstrations.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

TRIAL OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ENTRIES.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, July 12.

On the resumption of the hearing of the case against Sadasiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station-Master, Boregaon, Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, examined the accused. In answer to questions put by the Court, the accused stated that he was Assistant Station Master on the G. I. P. Railway at Boregaon Station on the 30th April last. He was on duty on the morning of that day having commenced at 12-30 midnight and lasting till 12 noon of the same day.

At 3-50 a. m. on that day he stated he received "in" line clear signal from Katepurna for 322 Up goods train. He acknowledged it at the same time. Then he received the attention signal, one beat, from Katepurna, which was acknowledged. Then he received an obstruction signal at 3-50, which was also acknowledged at that time. Then he waited for the departure of the goods train from Katepurna. In the meantime he was engaged in office work. At 4-30 a. m. he received some beats frrom Katepurna which he took to be train entering section signal (departure signal) and entered the time in the block register book column 8. The time entered was 4 o'clock. At the same time he telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left that station. Katepurana replied that she had not left as yet. Then he was engaged in other work. At about 3-50 a. m. he told the muccadum, Hirulal, to ring the bell for the goods train No 322 and lock the points for the second line, on which he was going to receive the train. Hirulal went to the point and locked them. The accused told the platform pointsman Jairia Ram to lower the signal for the train. The accused was then engaged in other work. Between 3-50 and 4-35 p. m. the accused asked the platform points man whether the train was in sight or not. He replied that the train was not in sight nor had he heard any whistle. Then suddenly at 4-35 he received attention signal from Katepurna and acknowledged it. He then received a prolonged beat which made him turn his handle from horizontal to vertical, thus the section being cleared. At the same time he asked Katepurna where the goods train was. Katepurna replied that the train was being shunted and that the passenger train was being allowed to go first. Then the accused received "in" line clear signal from Katepurna which was acknowledged and he told the platform pointsman that the goods train was cancelled and the passenger was leaving Katepurna. The accused then asked the pointsman to ring the bell for the passenger train. The accused then went to the points to lock the facing points for the platform line on which he was going to receive the passenger train.

"DID NOT HEAR WHISTLE."

While he was at the points he did not hear any whistle nor did he see the goods train standing at the distant signal. He returned to the office and was engaged in other work. Then he received obstruction danger signal at 4-46 a. m. for the passenger train and the signal was acknowledged at the same time. After asking the pointsman to lower the home signal he was engaged in booking tickets for passengers. At 4-50 a. m. he received train entering section signal from Katepurna for the passenger train which was acknowledged at the same time and he waited the arrival of the train. The train did not come in sight till 5 o'clock and so he told Jairea Ram to keep double line for the passenger to be admitted into the second line. Then he told the pointsman to receive the down light engine before the passenger train. The light engine was admitted on the second line. After its arrival he told Jairia Ram to receive the passenger and was waiting till 5-25. At 5-30 a.m. the Palithorea police came and told him that the goods and passenger trains had collided at mileage 375. He at once informed the station master who went to the spot and the accused remained in the office and wired all concerned messages of the accident.

A series of other questions were put to him bearing on the statements made by witnessess for the prosecution, and after replying to them he concluded by stating that all the entries on pages 114 and 115 for the 30th April in the block register book of Boregoan were made by him. He received four beats from Katepurna which he took to be train entering signal. Four beats were not the proper signal for the train entering section but he took it like that because that signal was expected after the obstruction danger signal. The train entering section signal was given on the departure of the train. He telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left, because he did not get the proper beats, and he suspected the message. He possessed a certificate of competancy for train-signalling by means of electrical block instruments.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

In requesting the Court to frame charges against the accused, Mr. J.R. James, Superintendent of Police, for the prosecution stated that the accused had endangered the safety of passengers as he had failed to see that correct signals were lowered for admission of the goods train into Boregaon station when it had left Katepurna and Boregaon had received the train entering section signal for it, as required by rule 2 (3) b and c of the working instructions of the G.I.P. Railway, which rule was consistent with the general rules for the working of open lines; (2) that he gave line clear signal to Katepurna and blocked the line for the passenger train when the goods train had not reached Boregaon and the section had not been cleared back to Katepurna, as required by rule 109 of the general rules and rule 4 (c)1 of the Block Rules. There could be no doubt that lines were endangered as the death roll and the number of injured showed.

In materialising his points Mr. James referred to the evidence recorded in the case. He dealt with the evidence of driver Sorabji of the goods train who stated that his train was 13 minutes on the way and it reached the outer signal of Boregaon 9 minutes before the running time. If the accused had been vigilant he would have arranged for the lowering of correct signals as required by the rules when the goods train left Katepurna at 4-10 for Boregaon. If the signals had been lowered before that for that train, there was no reason why they should not have reached the outer signal of Boregaon 9 minutes before the scheduled running time.

Regarding the entries in the block book to the effect that the goods train had been cancelled Mr. James said that the entry was palpably false from the mere fact that the accused had given the time of the receipt of the alleged cancelling signal as 4-35 or 12 minutes after the goods train had reached the Boregaon outer signal. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Hardless to show that Boregaon received the train entering section signal from Katepurna at "4 something" and gave train out of signal "at 4-42." That entry "4 something" had undoubtedly been intentionally blotted out.

As for the alleged defective condition of the instrument Mr. James said that on that charge another man was being tried, but that was no reason why the accused should fail in his duty.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Khare, pleader for the accused, contended that the accusation against his client were based on the assumption that the Boregaon men got the train entering section signal and the only proof for that was the evidence of the Assistant Station Master of Katepurna. So far as the entry in Boregaon book against goods train was concerned, there was the figure "4" only. Mr. Hardless had clearly stated that he could not suggest what lay under the blot-out over the letter "A" in "Cancelle." Thus the prosecution had failed to prove that the Boregaon Assistant Station Master had got at 4/5 the train entering section signal. As against the evidence of the Katepurna man there was the statement of the accused and there was no reason why it should be believed. The suspicion that underneath the blot-out lay the figure "4" was not proof of the allegation.

As regards the cancellation of the goods train so far as the accused was concerned, the fact that the handle of the instrument towards Katepurna side came down could not be ignored. The Katepurna Assistant Station Master had been forced to admit that before he asked for line clear for the passenger train from Boregaon he had been satisfied that the Boregaon Assistant Station Master had cleared his section, which process included the return of the handle from the horizontal to vertical. No sane man, Mr. Khare submitted, would think of giving line clear with his handle standing horizontal to the left. There was no motive or object in doing so. Here it ought to be concluded that before line clear was given for the passenger train the handle of the Boregaon machine had come to the vertical position. Now the returning of the handle under the particular circumstances could be ascribed to the action of the Katepurna Assistant Station Master by which he gave a plunge and took down his handle. This led the Boregaon man to try his handle. It came down and the only reason he could ascribe was that in the interest of the passenger train the goods train was not allowed to proceed and it was cancelled.

The hearing was adjourned.

Mr. W. G. Slaney continued the adjourned hearing of the case against Bezonji, guard of the goods train, when three witnesses including Mr. Stedman, District Engineer, of the G. I. P. Railway, and the fireman of the passenger train who gave evidence for the prosecution were cross-examined by Mr. Walsh, counsel for the accused. The case is adjourned to 22nd instant when the evidence for the defence will be taken.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday, 16th July, at 6-15 p.m., in Whiteaway Laidlaw buildings to consider a letter from the Secretaries, Fourth Zoroastrian Conference, inviting the Iranian Association to send delegates. Dr. N. N. Katrak, L.M.S., will then open a discussion on "A comparative view of the state after death."

KIDNAPPING SCARE

PANIC AMONG CALCUTTA ILLITERATES.

TWO POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The kidnapping scare that followed after the removal of the beggar children to the "Refuge" by the order of the Magistrate, it seems, has created quite a panic among the illiterate population and led them to take the law in hand for the supposed protection of their children. In some cases they were led to desperation by the circulation of false rumours by mischievous persons for self-interested motives.

A regrettable incident occurred last evening in which a serious assault was committed by a low class crowd on a Madras police officer and a constable near the New Market. Sub-Inspector T. Rajgopal Row and a constable arrived from Berhampore (Ganjam) in search of an accused who is wanted in a murder case there. The two officers were returning from the C. I. D. office through the New Market and as they stepped on the road to the north of the Market some one called out that they had come to kidnap children and in a very short time both the officers were surrounded by a number of men. The Sub-Inspector, who was in police uniform, as well as his constable, explained their presence to the men and the former to clear all doubts took out his order and showed it to them. This seems to have had no effect and one of the crowd tried to snatch away the order, and in trying to do so a scuffle followed, when others pounced on the two policemen and struck them with blows and kicked them. The policemen fell down and while on the ground were beaten. Information being given to the nearest local police station a European Inspector and a number of constables came and rescued the injured policemen.

The Sub-Inspector has a large swelling on the left side of his face, one or two of the fingers of his left hand were lacerated and his pants were torn at the knees caused by the fall. The constable had a large swelling over the left side of his mouth, and complained of a tooth being, loose, besides other lacerated wounds about his body. The police are enquiring into the case.

With a view to disabuse the minds of the public of the false and misleading rumours about the kidnapping of children, the Calcutta police yesterday announced, by beat of drums, in the localities where the rumour prevailed that by order of the Magistrate thirty-two destitute children were released from the "Refuge" where they had been detained and restored to their guardians.

SAVA SADAN.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A Fifth Annual Gathering of Sava Sadan Society was held last Friday under the presidentship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranadey.

A large number of Gujarati, Dakhani, Parsi and Mohamedan ladies were present on this occasion. Mrs. Jamnabai Sokai, Mrs. Kama, Dilshad Begam and the President delivered speeches on the occasion. The gathering dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the President.

FRIEND DECAMPS WITH JEWELLERY.

SWEETMEAT SELLER'S COMPLAINT

Maganlal Himatram, a sweetmeat seller having his place of business in Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, has reported to the police that about four months ago he had given jewellery valued at Rs. 4,889 to a friend of his named Makundram to sell, but he failed to do so and has disappeared recently.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Mr. James McDonald, J.P., the President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League in Western India, sails for Europe on the 19th instant for a few months. The Bombay branch of the League have arranged a farewell party for Thursday the 17th instant at 8-30 p.m. at the Indo-British schools and a cordial invitation is extended to all members of the domiciled communities with their families, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, will officiate as President during the absence of Mr. Mc Donald.

Branches of the League have recently been opened in Abu Road, Lonavla, and Bina.

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR.

The Hindu division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, have sent about ten of its members to Pandharpur to serve as usual during the Ashadi fair this week. The members left for Pandharpur on Friday night last by the mail train and will stay there for about a week.

STOCK EXCHANGE STRIKE.

BOARD MEETING IN CAMERA.

The Directors of the Bombay Stock and Share Brokers' Association met on Saturday last to discuss the letter received from the Commissioner of Police in reply to the Acting Chairman's representations. It was resolved to send another representation to the Commissioner, asking him to allow the brokers to transact business in Dalal Street as before, till a convenient place was found near the Brokers' Hall for the stock brokers.

It is also stated in the draft letter that the brokers are prepared to buy the building situated opposite the Brokers' Hall on certain terms and that it is impossible to transact business in the compound at the back of the Hall, as suggested in the Commissioner's letter. It is further requested that the question of purchase of the building opposite the Hall might be postponed till the return of Sir S. B. Broacha, the Chairman of the Association, from Europe, and that in the meantime no arrests might be made in Dalal Street.

The draft letter of the representation will be submitted to another meeting of the Directors to be held to-day before it is sent to the Commissioner.

Saturday being the Share Settlement day, no business was done and none is likely to be transacted till a reply has been received from the Commissioner.

A meeting of the Board of their Association was however held in the noon in their hall, but their proceedings were conducted in camera and nothing was communicated to outsiders. It is, however, believed that the Board has decided to send a fresh petition to the Commissioner of Police and in the meantime no work shall be done today.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Commercial Examination of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in Bombay at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Centre, in March and April last.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced Snoced Class.—S. B. Balsara, F. K. Cama, E. J. Dastur, F. H. Elchidana, A. M. Chista, B. F. Joshi, S. R. Kharas, N. S. Master, D. M. Mody, J. P. Pastakia, J. P. Shroff, J. A. Shroff, P. M. Talati, N. H. Chocksey, F. B. Baria, M. A. Gokern, K. A. Panthaki, S. J. Patel, A. R. Pitale, C. H. Sakhidas, A. M. Shah, R. M. Davar, D. M. Master, P. Ardeshir, M. D. Raote, C. B. Tengra, J. K. Kanga, F. J. Lam, Y. B. Rele, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaria, R. H. Balsara, N. Carpenter, M. G. Gor, I. S. Issac, J. R. Mehta, M. M. Mody, R. C. Minezes, C. N. Patel, L. K. Shah, B. Mario, J. H. Mulla, R. J. Bhargava, D. K. Keluskar, A. V. Vaingaonkar, V. B. Desai, D. P. Rahalkar, R. V. Shroshtri.

Intermediate First Class.—F. B Baruch, H. V. Davar, E. J. Limathwala, D. A. Morgelia, S. N. Padar, K. C. Tentra,

Intermediate Second Class.—K. J. Mody, R. P. Fitter, K. M. Kheswala, J. B. Mehta, R. N. Mody, B. E. Dastur, S. D. Dumasia, P. N. Mistri, R. M. Mehta, M. L. Shah, N. M. Ghothia, D. V. Sant, H. H. Darji, M. V. Thakur, D. R. Kher.

Elementary—First Class.—J. K. Nanporia.

Elementary—Second Class.—J. M. Antia, S. D. Cooper, D. M. Darukhanawala, D. R. Doodhmal, K. A. Kanga, K. D. Khambatta, M. D. Madon, B. N. Marshal, D. N. Mehta, J. S. Pascal, R. B. Patel, R. K. Unwala, L. A. Wadia, N. B. Adenwala, L. B. Goradia, S. E. Kyas, J. D. Mistry, C. D'Sa, C. F. Ghista, M. V. Maniar, R. S. Pavri, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H. Gotla,

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Advanced First Class.—E. J. Dastur, S. R. Kharas,

Advanced Second Class.—J. P. Siroff, H. B. Bardi, J. K. Kanga, H. D. Karaka, F. J. Lam, S. B. Samuel, S. H. Sukhia.

Intermediate First Class Distinction.—S. B. Balsara, F. A. Mody. Intermediate First Class.—B. D. Bugwadia, F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, N. S. Master, S. D. Talati, K. A. Panthaki, J. J. Batliwala, D. Daniel, B. M. Kelkar, D. P. Mukadam, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaira.

Intermediate Second Class.—J. D. Bilimoria, E. K. Cama, A. M. Ghista, K. J. Mody, P. M. Talati, J. H. Wadia, J. B. Alphonso, N. A. Durphe, R. Fernandez, H. N. Narsang, J. D. Rangoonwala, K. S. Sanjana, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H. Ghotla.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Advanced Second Class.—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur, A. M. Ghista, N. F. Kanga, S. R. Kharas, J. A. Shroff, R. J. Bharagava. *Preliminary Second Class.*—E. K. Cama, F. H. Elchidana, N. S. Master, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, P. M. Talati.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Advanced Second Class.—S. B. Balsara, B. D. Bugwadia, S. R. Kharas, C. H. Shakidas.

Preliminary First Class.—E. J. Dastur, N. S. Master, R. H. Moherji. *Preliminary Second Class.*—F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, C. J. Madon, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, S. D.Talati.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Advanced Second Class.—B. Mario, S. S. Patel. *Elementary Second Class.*—D. D. Captain, J. C. Lakdawala.

SHORTAND (SPEED.)

Intermediate First Class.—J. D. Kanga, M. G. Sheth. *Intermediate Second Class.*—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur,

Elementary First Class.—G. H. Kamat, V. V. Vadekar.

Elementary Second Class.—F. M. Pavri.

TYPEWRITING.

Elementary Second Class.—(Mrs.) Cooverbai Rustomji Bharucha.

BOMBAY'S FIRST MOSLEM COLLECTOR.

The Managing Committee of the Anguman-i-Islamo of Bombay have passed a resolution expressing their sense of gratification at the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsoodin Kaderi as District Collector of West Khandesh and thanking Government for appointing a Mahomedan to the post.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

WONG TOY SUN.

Wong Toy Sun is the most remarkable entertainer who has visited Bombay for a long time. Many people in many countries have tried to fathom the way in which he does those amazing tricks of his—how he catches gold fish in the air, turns water into milk or any other liquid at will, hatches chickens from eggs while you wait, and produces his assistants from cabinets which a moment before he has shown you to be empty. Many people have tried to fathom all this and have failed. Bombay people, who pride themselves on being more cute than the people of other cities, have now the opportunity of trying to unravel the mystery of Wong Toy Sun. The presence of Wong Toy Sun and his company is the greatest attraction that the Excelsior Theatre has been able to secure for many months. He comes here direct from South Africa, where he has had a great reception, and those who were present on Saturday and Sunday saw by no means all that Wong Toy Sun can do. The stage was most elaborately fitted for the performance, and resembled a Chinese temple. Wong Toy Sun, himself in Chinese dress, speaks not a word during the whole performance, and his accomplishments are all the more impressive because of it. With delightful nonchalance and amazing rapidity he makes things disappear before the very eyes of the audience and reappear in the most totally unexpected place imaginable. He produces a lady from a cabinet which a moment before he has shown to be empty, cracks eggs into a basin and pulls out half a dozen doves, produces a couple of wriggling guinea pigs from nowhere, and does many other equally amazing things. It may be trickery, but it is wonderfully well done, so well done that nobody can say how it is done.

Wong Toy Sun is the chief attraction at the Excelsior this week, but he is not the only attraction. There is a charming film presenting a love story in the days of the Norseman entitled "Siegfried," which is wonderfully accurate in historical detail and has a plot which is cleverly worked out. The Jubilee celebrations at Berlin form the subject of a special film, and we are also taken on an interesting visit to old Rouen. Humour is supplied by "The question mark," in which a boy on mischief bent makes a household topsy turvey.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The chief attraction at the Coronation Cinematograph this week is the great Indian film entitled "Harischandra." It speaks much for the excellence of this great film that it is now nearly six weeks that it has been running in Bombay and yet the interest it has evoked is as keen now as ever. This was evidenced by the fact that at the Coronation Cinematograph both on Saturdays and Sundays latecomers had to go away disappointed for want of room. This is the last week that the film will be shown at present in Bombay.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A film of great merit is being shown this week at the America—India Theatre at Churney Road. "The Sisters' Ordeal" is a story which would satisfy the taste of the most sensation-loving of audiences. It is a characteristic story of the Island Continent in the time of the gold craze, and is replete with sensational incidents such as the headlong dash of an express train into a valley, and the daring escape of a woman from a lions' den. The comic element is well represented by "Tontolini" and "Courtship across the Court."

20,000 FEET CLIMB.

ARCHDEACON REACHES THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT MCKINLEY.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Sunday, June 22:—

The American geographers accept the statement of Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, episcopal missionary for Alaska, that he successfully scaled Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, thereby constituting a record which all American mountaineers will envy, with the possible exception of Dr. Cook, whose account of planting the Stars and Stripes "at the top of Alask" proves just as allusionary as his discovery of the North Pole.

Archdeacon Stuck and his companions planned the Mount McKinley expedition by way of a holiday outing, but they laboured like galley slaves for three weeks in hewing an approach through three miles of ice.

With this exception the expendition apparently met with no special difficulty, and no accidents. Once they had scaled the apex the Archdeacon's party knelt in prayer, set up a cross, and sang the "Te Deum."

The height of Mount McKinley is given as 20,500 feet. Archdeacon Stuck has been engaged in missionary work amongst the Alaskan Indians since 1904. He graduated from King's College, London, in 1883, and for many years was engaged in Church work in Texas, when that State was regarded as a missionary field.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday.

Mr. R. C. M. Symns, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Burma, resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Sir James Meston will leave Naini-Tal for his monson tour on 31st instant returning on 17th August.

Louchen Shatra, the Chief Minister of Dalai Lama, is halting for present at Gayantse on his way to Darjeeling

Sanction has been given to the expenditure budgetted for in connexion with an aviation building at Sitapur.

There is a report in railway circles that the Ondal-Sainthia line will be closed.

Dr. A. D. Imms, Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun, has resigned his appointment.

Sir Henry Burt took up his new appointment as a member of the Railway Board on the 4th instant, vice Sir Stephen Finney.

Lord and Lady Carmichael's visit to Simla as guests of the Viceroy will be about the second week in September.

Prince Victor of Cooch Behar in company with his cousin, Mr. K. C. Sen, will leave for England by the end of the current month.

News received from Muscat on Friday showed the rebel Arabs had not appeared before the town which remained quiet.

Justices Richardson and Chitty of the Calcutta High Court take a month's leave each in combination with the long vacation.

There is no truth in the report that the Hon. the Maharaja of Durbhanga will resign his seat in the Exective Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The report of the Imperial Liberary Calcutta, for 1912-13 shows a progressive decline in the number of readers, who were 38,955 in 1910, 32,404 in 1911, and 32,133 in 1912-13.

The young Maharaja of Bharatpur will proceed to a public school in England next year, and will probably remain for a two or three years' educational course.

The wife of Sheik Siddik of Kanpore at Naraingunge was sleeping with her dougethr aged about three months on the 2nd July. A fox carried her child away and killed it.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon will visit Benares and Allahabad during the second half of the present month. He is due to arrive at Allahabad on the 24th and to leave on the 17th.

With the object of turning out practical land surveyors, suitable for Zemindary and similar work in Bengal, the Government has sanctioned the establishment of a land surveying school at Comilla.

Last mail brought the news of the death of Father Vincent Naish, S.J., a younger brother of the late Lord Justice Naish, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who spent 13 years in Calcutta as Rector of St. Xavier's College and Military Chaplain of Darjeeling.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has forfeited under the Press Act the Urdu leaflet purporting to answer the following question, "Why is it irreligious to live in the country of infidels? and why is emigration from such country a divine command?"

Mr Justice Lyle has vacated his seat on Allahabad High Court bench and Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, took his seat on the bench as officiating judge in place of Sir Henry Griffin. Mr. Lyle is proceeding home on leave, it is understood, reparatory to retirement.

The assault case in which Corporal Maknight, of South Lanchire Regiment, sthationed at Jutogh, was charged by Mr. Beazely, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, will come on for hearing before the Chief Court, Lahore, on the 21st instant. Mr. L. Saunders, Barrister, Simla, will defend the accused.

The rules of admission to the Textile Section of the Department of Technology attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are published. The courses of study are intended to qualify students after necessary practical mill experience to fill such posts as assistant carding, spinning or weaving masters.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar, Pleader, Ambalia, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuring Hindu Conference, has issued a Circular appealing to the Hindu community to make the Conference a success. A discussion is also invited of the provisional list of subjects which has already appeared in the papers.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court a case instituted by the Cape Copper Company, Limited against the Empire Limited to recover damages for an alleged libel said to have been published in "Commerce," was called on for hearing. As no one appeared the case was struck off.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "A Far Cry," by Frank Desmond, author of "Fate's Legacy." The first part of the story is cast in ancient druidicial times, and later we are transplanted to the India of to-day. The special characteristic of "A Far Cry" is that it involves as a subsidiary *motif* the subject of reincarnation. The author has, however, first and foremost written a novel the dominent note in which is strong human feeling.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCI...

GENERAL M...

A General Meeting ... Horticultural Society ... India was held at the ... Director of Agriculture ... on the 9th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. C... C.S.I., C.I.E., presided. ... Report of the working o... and Bund Gardens for t... 13, which was in the fi... adopted by the working C... subsequently submitted to... ed by this meeting disclo... interesting features of the... these gardens. Whether ... fruit, vegetable or seed de... taken, a marked progress ... improvement are noticed everywhere, and from a grant-in-aid the Empress Gardens has become not only a self-supporting institution but extends a helping hand to that very ornamental though not economical garden, the Bund Gardens, one of the sights of Poona, which is working at a loss. A number of new flowering and fruit plants and several exotics have been introduced, and although expenditure has exceeded the income, by economical and careful working it has kept pace with it. A glance at the comparative statement of income and expenditure of the Empress Gardens shows that actual expenditure rose from Rs. 9,127 in 1896-97 to Rs. 12,966 in 1901-02, and Rs. 22,340 in 1911-12, and to Rs. 25,896 in 1912-13. While the income that was Rs. 8,849 in 1896-97 rose to Rs. 13,303 in 1901-02 and to Rs. 23,302 in 1911-12 and quintupled itself in 1912-13, namely Rs. 30,546! And all this without the Government contribution of Rs. 3,000, without which in the closing years of the nineteenth century the Gardens could not be worked. The profit for the year under report was Rs. 955, and adding to this the opening balance of last year, the accumulated savings amounted to Rs. 3,177, which is the opening balance for 1913-14. This must be considered an eminently satisfactory result, and is creditable to all concerned with the working of the gardens.

The income from the sale of plants is increasing. In the year 1912-13 it reached the figure of Rs. 8,380, ornamental plants alone noticeable improvement is seen in the cultivation of plantains, the fruit of which yielded Rs. 500 which is a good contribution to the total realization on account of sale of fruits produced in the garden, papayas, the vegetable pepsin of India fetching Rs. 375, mangoes Rs. 250 white cape gooseberries added no less a sum than Rs. 350, the total on account of fruits realizing Rs. 1,719.

There is room for increase of revenue in the direction, and it is hoped with extended culture of more fruit trees, especially grafted mangoes, the proceeds on this account will double itself.

The crown or rind grafting, so common in Goa, has been lately introduced, and if carried on on a large scale, will prove profitable both to the garden and the public. This rind grafting has one advantage, and a very good one over the grafting as practised on this side of India, and it is that scions of any superior variety can be grafted on any old seedling mango trees of inferior varieties.

Select seeds are obtained from Germany, France and England, while the acclimatised seeds are gathered and kept separate. The total income from seeds reached the respectable figure of Rs. 8,828.

Except cauliflowers and golden butter beans, the latter being a speciality of the Empress gardens, the results as regards other vegetables were more or less disappointing. This is attributed to the implied prohibition by the sanitary authorities of a descrip... tion of manure considered ... favourable to the growth of Eng... vegetables.

It is a great pity viticultu... been abandoned owing to c... disappointments. There was ... when beautiful bunches ... were a special feature of the ... and the fruit was in great ... from far and near. It is hope... aid of botanical experts of our ... cultural College will be sought ... efforts made to revive the culture o... this prince of fruits. Unfortunately, it is dying out in the Deccan, but the cause must be unearthed as there is nothing modern science cannot accomplish.

The year under review saw the completion of King George V Plant House, it measures 108 by 72 ft. and came i... very handy for holding the Dinne... Table and Cut Flower classes of th... Flower Show.

The Flower and Fruit Show for th... year has been fixed for the 12... September, which their Excellenci... Lord and Lady Willingdon have kind... consented to open. One very origi... and novel features of this year's sho... or rather connected with the sho... will be the giving of a silver cup a... a second prize for the best kept a... well laid out gardens in Poona and... Kirkee, which an independent committee specially appointed for the purpose will visit a week before the show and determine the prizes. The money for the cup comes from the accumulated investment of a sum of money Lady Northcote presented to the society for encouraging floriculture, etc., and it could not be put to a better use than what is now proposed—a suggestion which originated with Major Khambatta, a member of the Working Committee, who takes the keenest interest in fruit and floriculture.

...EBACLE.

...A ASKED TO ...ERVENE.

... UNRESERVEDLY ...USSIA'S HANDS.

...N AMBITIONS FEARED.

...ISH OBJECTIVE.

... telegrams report the complete ... of Bulgaria who has placed ... unreservedly in the hands of ... who is arranging an armistice ... a conference.

In the meantime reports from Greece and Servia accuse the Bulgarians of having committed atrocities which have "surpassed all horrors of barbaric times," and Turkey has rejected the concessions offered by Bulgaria and has ordered her troops to be ready to advance.

BULGARIA HELPLESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 11.

A complete debacle of Bulgarians is now uncontrovertible. The facts were apparently recognised in Sofia two days ago, when Bulgaria placed herself unreservedly in the hands of Russia, who is now endeavouring to arrange an armistice and bring the belligerents, also Rumania, to a conference in St. Petersburg, which Bulgaria will enter with a greatly chastened spirit, recognising that the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty is dead.

Some anxiety is felt concerning the ambitions of Rumania, whose advance Bulgaria, making a virtue of necessity, is not resisting.

The Rumanians have occupied Silistria.

Definite orders have been issued to the Turkish army not to advance beyond the Enos-Midia line.

TIME FOR POWERS TO INTERVENE.

LONDON, July 12.

While somewhat sympathetic regarding the helplessness of Bulgaria surrounded by enemies, the papers attribute her failure to remarkable miscalculations in her diplomacy. They hope that the Powers will retrieve their past errors and act unhesitatingly, and put an end to the ruinous antagonisms between the Balkan States.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE SITUATION.

Speaking at the Bankers' banquet at the Mansion House, last night, Mr. Lloyd George said he was hopeful that the Powers would restrict the area of the war and effect a lasting settlement among these hapless States, so removing the greatest cause of disturbance in the money markets of the world.

SILISTRIA OCCUPIED.

A telegram from Bukharest says it is officially announced there that Silistria has been occupied. Between two and three hundred Bulgarians surrendered without resistance. The army penetrated from ten to fifteen kilometres into Bulgarian territory, and was received with acclamations ... the Rumanian and Mussulman in...itants.

...SERRES OCCUPIED.

...gram from Athens states that ...eks have occupied Serres.

...UTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE."

SOFIA, July 12.

...king in the Chamber, the Pre... declared that the Government had ...ys favoured peace and had accept... the Tsar's proposals for arbitration.

He maintained that there was no question of an unpremeditated attack on the part of Bulgaria.

He thought the declaration of war against Bulgaria absolutely unjustifiable.

Bulgaria was prepared to submit to the tribunal of the conscience of Europe.

...EACE "ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

...REEK REPLY TO THE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

It is semi-officially declared in Athens that Greece, replying to the representations of the Powers, intimated that peace would be signed on the battlefield.

A LULL IN FIGHTING.

There is a complete lull in the theatre of war.

The representations of Russia and other Powers are apparently making themselves felt with the armies.

GREEK THREAT TO MARCH ON SOFIA.

The Greek papers talk of marching on Sofia to avenge the dastardly cruelties perpetrated by the troops of the Red Tsar upon the wounded soldiers and aged men, women, and children.

It is improbable, however, that the Allies will push their advantage so far, especially in view of the declared intention of Rumania to protect either side in the struggle which is dangerously threatened.

DISPOSSESSING BULGARIA.

Many preliminaries will doubtless require settlement before a conference is held in St. Petersburg. Bulgaria will apparently have to acquiesce quietly in others possessing territory which she fully intended to have.

FEAR OF GREEK DEMANDS.

There is some apprehension that Greece may demand overmuch including the whole of the coast to Enos.

The exhaustion of men, money and supplies from which all are suffering will probably have a calming influence.

MASSACRE OF A GREEK BISHOP.

There is extreme exasperation in Greece at the reports officially published by order of the King, of the massacre of a Greek bishop, priests and prominent men by the Bulgarians when evacuating Demirhissar. Similar reports come from Serres.

IVANOFFS' "MASTERLY RETREAT."

SOFIA, July 13.

It is officially stated here that the story of the capture of General Ivanoff with two divisions is ridiculous. He was with the Second Bulgarian Army and carried out a brilliant retreat before an overwhelming force of Greeks.

FAILURE OF TURCO-BULGAR ALLIANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.

The Bulgarian Plenipotentiary, Natchevitch, on visiting the Military Governor of Stambul, said he regretted the failure of his mission which, he had hoped, would have resulted in a Turco-Bulgarian alliance.

TURKEY AND THRACE.

According to Turkish accounts Turkey will recover a large part of Thrace under an agreement with Servia.

RUMANIA'S SHARE.

Official circles state that Rumania proposes to annex the quadrilateral formed by Silistria, Rustchuk, Shumla and Varna.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES BY BULGARIANS.

LONDON, July 13.

While Sofia is silent regarding the operations, beyond briefly chronicling the advance of the Rumanians, who have occupied Tchifoutekeui and Dobritch, and stating that thousands of refugees are flocking into Sofia, telegrams from Athens and Belgrade are full of gruesome details of alleged atrocities by the fleeing Bulgarians.

GREEK KING'S INDIGNATION.

King Constantine has telegraphed to the Greek Foreign Minister on the subject. He says, "Protest in my name to the representatives of the civilised Powers against the acts of these monsters in human form, and say that I, to my regret, have been compelled to wreak vengeance in order to inspire terror in these monsters who have surpassed all horrors of barbaric times, and have proved that they have no longer the right to be reckoned among civilised peoples."

TURKEY PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

Meanwhile, Turkey has rejected concessions regarding the frontier offered by the Bulgarian Plentipotentiary sent to Constantinople for that purpose, and has ordered the troops at Chatalja, Bulair and Gallipoli to hold themselves in readiness to advance.

TURKEY'S AGREEMENTS WITH SERVIA AND GREECE.

Izzet Pasha, who is commanding in Turkey, will sign an agreement with Servia to-day, and is negotiating an agreement with Greece.

SUFFRAGETTE PRANK.

STRANGER FIRES POP-GUN IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

The House of Commons was discussing the Plural Voting Bill to-day, when a man in the Strangers' Gallery fired a pop-gun, which went off with a loud report. As he did so a man shouted "Justice for Women."

Another man threw a shower of pamphlets on to the floor of the House, together with a mouse-trap and some hawker's toys representing cats chasing mice.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

AGE FOR I. C. S. EXAM.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 11.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission, to-day, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Principal of Owen's College, Manchester, advocated fixing the age of the Indian Civil Service examination at from twenty to twenty-two.

He thought Indians got on fairly well with their fellow-students, but there were some who ought not to have come up.

Professor Mahaffy, of Dublin, supported Principal Hopkinson's views regarding age, also the suggestion of Professor Irvine, of Aberdeen, that under existing conditions in Scotland the lowering of the age to nineteen would practically exclude Scottish candidates.

THE DUTCH CABINET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 11.

Dr. Bos. Liberal Democrat, has formed a Cabinet representing the entire Left.

ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL.

UNPARALLELED PAGEANT OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen paid a State visit to Liverpool yesterday, and reviewed a hundred ships in the Mersey spread over a length of ten miles, the greatest pageant of merchant shipping ever assembled. The King also opened the new Gladstone graving-dock, the largest in the world. A million sightseers lined the banks.

Replying to an address by the Chamber of Commerce, the King declared that the trade of Liverpool with the Dominions was an important factor in Imperial development.

GREAT WELCOME AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

LONDON, July 12.

The King and Queen were at Ashton-under-Lyne, to-day, and received a great popular welcome, 200,000 persons lining the streets.

LINER AGROUND.

HAJ PILGRIMS TAKEN OFF.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 11.

The Nederlands liner Krakatau, from Padang for Amsterdam, is ashore, ten miles south of Jeddah.

1,618 pilgrims have been taken off. Assistance is expected to-day.

"KALAAZAR" IN ASSAM.

CAMPAIGN TO STAMP DISEASE OUT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"Kalaazar" (black-fever) is again beginning to make itself felt as an adverse influence on the health of Assam. In addition to the research operations now being carried out by Captain Kackis under the orders of the Government of India in connection with the entology of "Kalaazar" a provincial survey of the disease is being carried out by a staff of two Assistant Surgeons and fourteen Sub-Assistant Surgeons, under the supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, on the completion of which it is hoped that it will be possible to formulate a plan of campaign.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 12.

A resolution has been issued in the "Gazette of India" this morning publishing details of the grant of one scholarship annually, tenable in the United Kingdom, or with special sanction in foreign countries to a domiciled European or Anglo-Indian girl or woman. The resolution states that the value of the scholarship will be of £200, a year granted for (1) educational or medical training, (2) domestic science, (3) training as teachers in modern European languages, (4) traning as music mistresses, (5) training as art teachers, and (6) training in kindergarten methods.

RIOT IN BELFAST.

BATTLE WITH STONES ON 12TH JULY.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 12.

On the occasion of the Twelfth-of-July celebrations in Belfast, the streets were thronged with Unionists and Nationalists and a battle with stones took place, lasting an hour and a half. Some revolver shots were also exchanged. The police charged in the face of a fusillade of stones and bottles, and dispersed the crowds. There was a number of injured.

ORANGEMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

Sir E. CARSON'S PLAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 13.

Fifty thousand Orangemen held a demonstration yesterday before Captain Craig's residence in Belfast.

Lord Londonderry and Sir Edward Carson were the chief spokesmen. The former read a message from Mr. Bonar Law assuring the meeting of the support of the Unionists whatever steps they were compelled to take, constitutional or unconstitutional. Sir Edward Carson outlined a plan for taking over the government of Ulster and refusing to pay taxes to a Home Rule Government.

SKIPPER'S "OVERDOSE."

CAPTAIN OF OIL-STEAMER UNCONSCIOUS ALL DAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Captain Alfred Edward Burn of the Saranac was admitted to the General Hospital last night suffering from an overdose of chloroform said to have been self-administered.

He was found in his cabin unconscious, with a bottle of chloroform, a bottle of ammonia, and a bottle of whisky by his side. It was evident that he had taken an overdose of chloroform although how he came to do so, or why, is at present unknown. When Dr. O.Connor of the Government Dockyard arrived he was in such a critical condition that in five minutes he would probably have been dead. He remained unconscious all day, but finally Dr. O'Connor brought him round sufficiently to permit of his removal to hospital, where he is now progressing favourably.

The Saranac is the tank steamer which struck a rock off Point de Galle, Ceylon, a few weeks ago and made huge holes in her hull. The water came pouring in and forced the oil to the top of her tank, whence it could get no further, and thus with huge holes in the hull the ship was brought up to Calcutta. The Marine Enquiry into the matter is to be held next week.

BENGAL JUTE CROP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 13.

The preliminary official forecast of the new jute crop was issued publicly at the Town Hall on Saturday the figures being similar to those previously received from district officers. The acreage under jute in Bengal is estimated at 27,82,943 as compared with 26,20,786 in 1912, an increase of 6.2 per cent.

Adding returns from Bihar and Orissa and Assam we have for the current season a total of 31,91,178 acres under jute as against 30,14,777 last year, the increase for the three provinces being therefore 5.8 per cent. These figures point of course to an increased outturn and as the yield of last year's crop is calculated at 103 lakhs of bales it is surmised in one quarter that we shall have nothing less than 105 lakhs for the ensuing season.

The deshi crop was, however, spoiled by early rains and in some other jute growing areas extensive damage has been done by excessive moisture these facts leading to the assumption that the output of 1913 will be very much less than that of 1912.

The market is thus devided into two district camps—the "bulls" and the "bears"—those who predict a shortage standing out for higher prices, while those of optimistic opinions anticipate an early fall in values.

As however most of the mills are well stocked these are but few keen buyers at current quotations, and it is probable that we shall have a lifeless market for raw material until the final official forecast is delivered in September.

RAILWAY SMASH.

EXPRESS DERAILED AT COLCHESTER.

GUARD AND DRIVER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 12.

The express from Cromer to London was derailed at Colchester to-day The driver, stoker and guard were killed, and the first coach was reduced to matchwood. Many passengers were injured.

KARACHI BARRISTER'S CASE.

PERMISSION TO PRACTISE GRANTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, July 12.

Judgment was delivered by the full bench of the Judicial Commissioner's Court yesterday in the matter of an application filed by Mr. R. R. Bugtiani, Barrister-at-Law, who had been struck off the rolls, for the re-grant of his license to practice in the Courts of Sind.

The Judges ordered the re-grant of the *sanad* to Mr. R. Bugtiani on payment of the usual court fee of Rs. 500.

Judgment was also delivered yesterday by the same bench in the matter of Mr. C. M. Clements, a pleader of Hyderabad, who had been served with notice to show cause why he should not be dealt with under Section 16 of the Sind Courts Act for receiving a fee of Rs. 20 from a client for defending him in a magisterial court at Kotre, for which he had no *sanad*.

The judges have given Mr. Clements an opportunity to refund the sum to his client through the District Court of Hyderabad. Final orders will be passed after a fortnight.

THE FLOODS IN ASSAM.

RICE FIELDS UNDER WATER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 13.

In some parts of Assam, the downpour still continues from day to day and the floods show no sign of abatement. The situation in Sylhet threatens to assume alarming proportions; the cattle are the worst sufferers and the village population are passing days in the utmost distress. In many quarters, houses have been washed away and rice fields everywhere appear like vast sheets of water. On representations from the people affected, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Cosgraave, visited the locality and caused wide breaches to be made in the embankment. This timely step has saved many from watery graves. Scarcity is imminent in Sylhet.

BENGAL JUTE FORECAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The preliminary forecast of the Jute Crop for the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam was issued today. It shows an acreage sown duly and the figures are:—Bengal, 2,782,943 acres against 2,620,786 last year, an increase of 6.2 per cent.; Assam, 100,875 acres against 95,650 last year, an increase of 5½ per cent.; and Bihar and Orissa, 307,400 against 298,300, an increase of 3 per cent. The grand total for the present yer is 3,191,178 acres against 3,014,777 acres last year, or an increase of 5.5 per cent.

The forecast states that careful investigation is being made into the question of the average outturn per acre, and it is believed that the hitherto accepted average of three bales per acre will be found too low. Taking three bales as the average outturn, however, a crop of 9,573,534 bales is shown this year against 9,044,331 bales last year, an increase of 529,203 bales.

RAIN AT DELHI.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, July 13.

Rain commenced falling here at 3 p.m. and there is every prospect of its continuing throughout the day. The weather is very monsoonish.

FUNERAL OF PRINCE ARISUGAWA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 12.

The state funeral of His Imperial Highness the late Prince Arisugawa will take place on the 17th July.

The "Paricharak" writes:—Gosto Behari Haldar, a student of the National School, Maldah, while walking through the European quarter of the town, met the Superintendent of Police. As he did not know the official, he did not make his obeisance. At this the European gentleman got angry and asked "why did you not *salaam* me?" The student made no answer whereupon the gentleman stormed at him and ordered the student to see him at his office the next day. The salaam-loving Superintendent sent for the student's elder brother who happens to be a clerk there. The poor clerk apologised for his brother's conduct.

HORSE-BROKER AMOK.

SUITOR WOUNDS MAGISTRATE AND KILLS CHILD.

A NAINI TAL AFFAIR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

A Naini-Tal correspondent of the "Empire" has sent the following particulars of a ghastly affair there.

Ram Lall, a horse-broker, and keeper of a livery stable, is alleged to have run amok on Wednesday evening the 9th July, and murdered an Indian child, severely wounded another child, and a man, and assaulted Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, Deputy Magistrate of Naini-Tal, with a *kukri*.

A charge of abducting his wife, preferred by Ram Lall in Mr. Dukoff-Gordon's Court against a relative, had been dismissed, the accused being acquitted. Ram Lall went on horseback to this relative's house with a *kukri* and not finding him in, he slashed at two children and a man that were in the house and then rushed through the bazars.

On his way he met Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, who with his waterproof on his shoulder, was returning leisurely to his rooms in the Grand Hotel. Shouting out, "You have not done justice," Ram Lall swept down on the Deputy Magistrate, levelling a terrific blow at his neck, which fortunately miscarried, the blade catching Mr. Dukoff-Gordon across his nose and cheek and felling him to the ground.

Seeing him fall Ram Lall galloped back towards Malli Tal, his *kukri* and clothes all stained with blood. A European fired at the horse Ram Lall was riding, and when the animal fell Ram Lall gave himself up quietly.

Mr. Dukoff-Gordon is now an inmate of the Ramsay Hospital. One of the two children died shortly after the attack, while the two other victims are in a precarious condition.

"A PAINFUL AND DISFIGURING WOUND."

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

The following are the details of the outrage at Naini Tal on last Wednesday, published in the "Pioneer":—It appears that a man named Ram Lal, a local horse-dealer, had brought a complaint that morning against another man which was dismissed by Mr. Dukoff-Gordon, Treasury Officer.

Ramlal subsequently left the Kutcherry about midday and after obtaining possession of a *kukri* proceeded to the house of his enemy in the bazar. Not finding the man at home, he savagely attacked his brother, whom he wounded seriously about the head. He then fell upon two infants, a girl of five and a boy of three, who were playing about the house. The girl was so injured that she died the same evening, and the boy is not expected to survive. Ramlal then got hold of one of his ponies and still brandishing his *kukri* cantered down the Mall, where close to Messrs. Lawrie's, he met Mr. Gordon who happened to be walking home from office, instead of riding as usual. Ramlal passing him with a "Salaam Saheb," dismounted a few paces behind and taking off his shoes proceeded to stalk him. Fortunately for Mr. Gordon, the man's movements were observed by Mr. Lawrie, who was in his verandah and shouted out a warning.

Mr. Gordon, turning round, received a blow on his face, instead of on the back of the neck where it would probably have been fatal as it was a *kukri* cut clean through his nose down to the cheek bone. Ramlal then appears to have galloped up and down the Mall and finally cantered slowly past the thana on to the upper end of the flats, a revolver shot fired from the thana failing to hit either him or his pony and there he surrendered, without giving further trouble, to two polo players who gave him in charge of the police.

The miscreant is said to have had the reputation of being slightly eccentric and it is now reported that he was at one time in the lunatic asylum. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Gordon whose wound, though not dangerous, must be a painful and disfiguring one.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED.

CARRYING WHISKY WITHOUT PAYMENT OF DUTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The captain of a tramp steamer Silesia, has been fined Rs. 375 by the Collector of Customs for having brought out four cases of whiskey, which were not entered either on the ship's manifest or in the list of stores.

The Collector dealt with the case under the Sea Customs Act and confiscated the whisky and inflicted a fine amounting to twice the actual duty on the liquor.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be accompanied on his tour by Mr. Burn, the Chief Secretary, and Captain Watson Smyth, Private Secretary. Lady Meston will join His Honour at Bareilly, on 3rd August, and will leave for England by the mail steamer on the 9th August. At Rampur His Honour will be the guest of His Highness the Nawab and at Benares of His Highness the Maharaja.

BARISAL TRIAL.

CONNECTION WITH COMILLA CASE.

SON CARRIED OFF BY BUDMASHES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, July 12.

At the hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case to-day, Inspector Pannalal Brahmachari of the C. I. D. deposed that he had searched the premises, 25 Mirzapur-street in Calcutta, where the accused Sailesh Nath Mukerjee lived, and had seized some correspondence, including a postcard written by the accused.

The Panchayet of Sahebpur village identified some of the accused in the dock. Examined, he said he was present at the time when Norendra Nath Sen's house was searched. He knew some of the accused and he saw them several times in Norendra's house. Among other things seized by the police at the search in Norendra's house were some false beards, wigs and moustaches.

A chowkidar of Sahebpur also deposed that among other young men whom he used to see at Norendra Sen's house were Nibaran Kar and Chandi Kar.

Sadarali, a chowkidar of Ramnandi, examined, deposed to having seen Norendra Sen in Niboran Kar's house at Ramnandi.

Surendranath Roy *alias* Mona of Dacca, examined, said that one day towards the end of November last he went to the house of Mr. J. M. Das on hearing the cries of the ladies. Mr. Das told him that his son Girindra had been taken away by some budmashes. The witness ran towards the road, where he met Satyendra, the eldest son of Mr. Das. Satyendra caught one man. Satish, a servant of Mr. Das's told him that there were three men further up the road and one of them was Girindra. The witness went up to them and brought one of them back to Mr. Das's house. He learnt afterwards that his name was Madan Bhowmick. He noticed pock-marks on the forehead of one of the two companions of Madan. On the accused, Jnanranjan Das Gupta, who had pock-marks on his forehead, being brought near the witness, the latter said that he bore similar pock-marks to those men.

"HURT BY A LEMONADE BOTTLE."

Kunja Mitra, Head Constable, examined, said that he received information that Inspector Manmohan Ghose had been murdered and saw his dead body. One day when he was going to Patwakhali, he saw Rajani on the steamer. He noticed a bandage on Rajani's leg. He said that he had been hurt by a lemonade bottle which burst while being opened. He saw one young man with Rajani. The witness identified Jatin Roy (the accused) as the young man whom he had seen in company with Rajani.

At this stage Mr. Gupta said that he would open the Comilla Dacoity case. In that case two of the accused had been acquitted and the conviction and sentence against the others had been upheld. The exhibits, guns, and revolvers, seized in that case were sent to the High Court and in the ordinary course they would be sent back to the Comilla Court. Counsel had already telegraphed to the Legal Remembrancer to move the High Court to have them sent to Barisal, and had made an application asking the Court to call for the exhibits.

Inspector Ashutosh Banerjee of the C. I. D., examined, said that under the orders of Mr. Salkeld, Special Magistrate, certain members of the Dacca Anusilan Samiti were placed under surveillance from December 1908. Romeschandra Das Gupta was one of the surveillees. They could not trace him until he was arrested at Comilla. The accused, Munindrabhusan Roy was placed under the surveillance of Sub-Inspector Shamsuzzoha.

The Court rose at 1-30 p.m.

RURAL SANITATION IN ASSAM.

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT GRANT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

For the upkeep of village roads and for the improvement of rural sanitation in Assam, the Chief Commissioner now proposes to augment the allotments previously decided on by an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 to each division. A sum of R. 6,000 in all will, therefore, be placed at the disposal of each Commissioner for allotment through the Local Boards of his division to village committees for combined objects of rural sanitation and improvement of village roads.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Teachers' Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, on Monday, the 14th July, at 6-15 p.m., when Dr. C. Coutinho, L.M.S., will deliver an address on "Tuberculosis" with magic lantern demonstrations.

BOREGAON DISASTER.

TRIAL OF ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ENTRIES.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

AKOLA, July 12.

On the resumption of the hearing of the case against Sadasiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station-Master, Boregaon, Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, examined the accused. In answer to questions put by the Court, the accused stated that he was Assistant Station Master on the G. I. P. Railway at Boregaon Station on the 30th April last. He was on duty on the morning of that day having commenced at 12-30 midnight and lasting till 12 noon of the same day.

At 3-50 a. m. on that day he stated he received "in" line clear signal from Katepurna for 322 Up goods train. He acknowledged it at the same time. Then he received the attention signal, one beat, from Katepurna, which was acknowledged. Then he received an obstruction signal at 3-50, which was also acknowledged at that time. Then he waited for the departure of the goods train from Katepurna. In the meantime he was engaged in office work. At 4-30 a. m. he received some beats frrom Katepurna which he took to be train entering section signal (departure signal) and entered the time in the block register book column 8. The time entered was 4 o'clock. At the same time he telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left that station. Katepurana replied that she had not left as yet. Then he was engaged in other work. At about 3-50 a. m. he told the maccadum, Hirulal, to ring the bell for the goods train No 322 and lock the points for the second line, on which he was going to receive the train. Hirulal went to the point and locked them. The accused told the platform pointsman Jairia Ram to lower the signal for the train. The accused was then engaged in other work. Between 3-50 and 4-35 p. m. the accused asked the platform points man whether the train was in sight or not. He replied that the train was not in sight nor had he heard any whistle. Then suddenly at 4-35 he received attention signal from Katepurna and acknowledged it. He then received a prolonged beat which made him turn his handle from horizontal to vertical, thus the section being cleared. At the same time he asked Katepurna where the goods train was. Katepurna replied that the train was being shunted and that the passenger train was being allowed to go first. Then the accused received "in" line clear signal from Katepurna which was acknowledged and he told the platform pointsman that the goods train was cancelled and the passenger was leaving Katepurna. The accused then asked the pointsman to ring the bell for the passenger train. The accused then went to the points to lock the facing points for the platform line on which he was going to receive the passenger train.

"DID NOT HEAR WHISTLE."

While he was at the points he did not hear any whistle nor did he see the goods train standing at the distant signal. He returned to the office and was engaged in other work. Then he received obstruction danger signal at 4-46 a. m. for the passenger train and the signal was acknowledged at the same time. After asking the pointsman to lower the home signal he was engaged in booking tickets for passengers. At 4-50 a. m. he received train entering section signal from Katepurna for the passenger train which was acknowledged at the same time and he waited the arrival of the train. The train did not come in sight till 5 o'clock and so he told Jairea Ram to keep double line for the passenger to be admitted into the second line. Then he told the pointsman to receive the down light engine before the passenger train. The light engine was admitted on the second line. After its arrival he told Jairia Ram to receive the passenger and was waiting till 5-25. At 5-30 a.m. the Palithorea police came and told him that the goods and passenger trains had collided at mileage 375. He at once informed the station master who went to the spot and the accused remained in the office and wired all concerned messages of the accident.

A series of other questions were put to him bearing on the statements made by witnessess for the prosecution, and after replying to them he concluded by stating that all the entries on pages 114 and 115 for the 30th April in the block register book of Boregoen were made by him. He received four beats from Katepurna which he took to be train entering signal. Four beats were not the proper signal for the train entering section but he took it like that because that signal was expected after the obstruction danger signal. The train entering section signal was given on the departure of the train. He telephoned to Katepurna and asked if the goods train had left, because he did not get the proper beats, and he suspected the message. He possessed a certificate of competancy for train-signalling by means of electrical block instruments.

THE PROSECUTION CASE.

In requesting the Court to frame charges against the accused, Mr. J.R. James, Superintendent of Police, for the prosecution stated that the accused had endangered the safety of passengers as he had failed to see that correct signals were lowered for admission of the goods train into Boregaon station when it had left Katepurna and Boregaon had received the train entering section signal for it, as required by rule 2 (3) b and c of the working instructions of the G.I.P. Railway, which rule was consistent with the general rules for the working of open lines; (2) that he gave line clear signal to Katepurna and blocked the line for the passenger train when the goods train had not reached Boregaon and the section had not been cleared back to Katepurna, as required by rule 109 of the general rules and rule 4 (c)1 of the Block Rules. There could be no doubt that lines were endangered as the death roll and the number of injured showed.

In materialising his points Mr. James referred to the evidence recorded in the case. He dealt with the evidence of driver Sorabji of the goods train who stated that his train was 13 minutes on the way and it reached the outer signal of Boregaon 9 minutes before the running time. If the accused had been vigilant he would have arranged for the lowering of correct signals as required by the rules when the goods train left Katepurna at 4-10 for Boregaon. If the signals had been lowered before that for that train, there was no reason why they should not have reached the outer signal of Boregaon 9 minutes before the scheduled running time.

Regarding the entries in the block book to the effect that the goods train had been cancelled Mr. James said that the entry was palpably false from the mere fact that the accused had given the time of the receipt of the alleged cancelling signal as 4-35 or 12 minutes after the goods train had reached the Boregaon outer signal. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Hardless to show that Boregaon received the train entering section signal from Katepurna at "4 something" and gave train out of signal "at 4-42." That entry "4 something" had undoubtedly been intentionally blotted out.

As for the alleged defective condition of the instrument Mr. James said that on that charge another man was being tried, but that was no reason why the accused should fail in his duty.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Khare, pleader for the accused, contended that the accusation against his client were based on the assumption that the Boregaon men got the train entering section signal and the only proof for that was the evidence of the Assistant Station Master of Katepurna. So far as the entry in Boregaon book against goods train was concerned, there was the figure "4" only. Mr. Hardless had clearly stated that he could not suggest what lay under the blot-out over the letter "A" in "Cancelle." Thus the prosecution had failed to prove that the Boregaon Assistant Station Master had got at 4/5 the train entering section signal. As against the evidence of the Katepurna man there was the statement of the accused and there was no reason why it should be believed. The suspicion that underneath the blot-out lay the figure "4" was not proof of the allegation.

As regards the cancellation of the goods train so far as the accused was concerned, the fact that the handle of the instrument towards Katepurna side came down could not be ignored. The Katepurna Assistant Station Master had been forced to admit that before he asked for line clear for the passenger train from Boregaon he had been satisfied that the Boregaon Assistant Station Master had cleared his section, which process included the return of the handle from the horizontal to vertical. No sane man, Mr. Khare submitted, would think of giving line clear with his handle standing horizontal to the left. There was no motive or object in doing so. Here it ought to be concluded that before line clear was given for the passenger train the handle of the Boregaon machine had come to the vertical position. Now the returning of the handle under the particular circumstances could be ascribed to the action of the Katepurna Assistant Station Master by which he gave a plunge and took down his handle. This led the Boregaon man to try his handle. It came down and the only reason he could ascribe was that in the interest of the passenger train the goods train was not allowed to proceed and it was cancelled.

The hearing was adjourned.

Mr. W. G. Slaney continued the adjourned hearing of the case against Bezonji, guard of the goods train, when three witnesses including Mr. Stedman, District Engineer, of the G. I. P. Railway, and the fireman of the passenger train who gave evidence for the prosecution were cross-examined by Mr. Walsh, counsel for the accused. The case is adjourned to 22nd instant when the evidence for the defence will be taken.

IRANIAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday, 16th July, at 6-15 p.m., in Whiteaway Laidlaw buildings to consider a letter from the Secretaries, Fourth Zoroastrian Conference, inviting the Iranian Association to send delegates. Dr. N. N. Katrak, L.M.S., will then open a discussion on "A comparative view of the state after death."

KIDNAPPING SCARE

PANIC AMONG CALCUTTA ILLITERATES.

TWO POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 12.

The kidnapping scare that followed after the removal of the beggar children to the "Refuge" by the order of the Magistrate, it seems, has created quite a panic among the illiterate population and led them to take the law in hand for the supposed protection of their children. In some cases they were led to desperation by the circulation of false rumours by mischievous persons for self-interested motives.

A regrettable incident occurred last evening in which a serious assault was committed by a low class crowd on a Madras police officer and a constable near the New Market. Sub-Inspector T. Rajgopal Row and a constable arrived from Berhampore (Ganjam) in search of an accused who is wanted in a murder case there. The two officers were returning from the C. I. D. office through the New Market and as they stepped on the road to the north of the Market some one called out that they had come to kidnap children and in a very short time both the officers were surrounded by a number of men. The Sub-Inspector, who was in police uniform, as well as his constable, explained their presence to the men and the former to clear all doubts took out his order and showed it to them. This seems to have had no effect and one of the crowd tried to snatch away the order, and in trying to do so a scuffle followed, when others pounced on the two policemen and struck them with blows and kicked them. The policemen fell down and while on the ground were beaten. Information being given to the nearest local police station a European Inspector and a number of constables came and rescued the injured policemen.

The Sub-Inspector has a large swelling on the left side of his face, one or two of the fingers of his left hand were lacerated and his pants were torn at the knees caused by the fall. The constable had a large swelling over the left side of his mouth, and complained of a tooth being, loose, besides other lacerated wounds about his body. The police are enquiring into the case.

With a view to disabuse the minds of the public of the false and misleading rumours about the kidnapping of children, the Calcutta police yesterday announced, by beat of drums, in the localities where the rumour prevailed that by order of the Magistrate thirty-two destitute children were released from the "Refuge" where they had been detained and restored to their guardians.

SAVA SADAN.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A Fifth Annual Gathering of Sava Sadan Society was held last Friday under the presidentship of Mrs. Ramabai Ranadey.

A large number of Gujarati, Dakhani, Parsi and Mohamedan ladies were present on this occasion. Mrs. Jamnabai Sokai, Mrs. Kama, Dilshad Begam and the President delivered speeches on the occasion. The gathering dispersed after passing a vote of thanks to the President.

FRIEND DECAMPS WITH JEWELLERY.

SWEETMEAT SELLER'S COMPLAINT

Maganlal Himatram, a sweetmeat seller having his place of business in Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, has reported to the police that about four months ago he had given jewellery valued at Rs. 4,889 to a friend of his named Makundram to sell, but he failed to do so and has disappeared recently.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Mr. James McDonald, J.P., the President of the Anglo-Indian Empire League in Western India, sails for Europe on the 19th instant for a few months. The Bombay branch of the League have arranged a farewell party for Thursday the 17th instant at 8-30 p.m. at the Indo-British schools and a cordial invitation is extended to all members of the domiciled communities with their families, Mr. H. A. H. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, will officiate as President during the absence of Mr. Mc Donald.

Branches of the League have recently been opened in Abu Road, Lonavla, and Bina.

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR.

The Hindu division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, have sent about ten of its members to Pandharpur to serve as usual during the Ashadi fair this week. The members left for Pandharpur on Friday night last by the mail train and will stay there for about a week.

STOCK EXCHANGE STRIKE.

BOARD MEETING IN CAMERA.

The Directors of the Bombay Stock and Share Brokers' Association met on Saturday last to discuss the letter received from the Commissioner of Police in reply to the Acting Chairman's representations. It was resolved to send another representation to the Commissioner, asking him to allow the brokers to transact business in Dalal Street as before, till a convenient place was found near the Brokers' Hall for the stock brokers.

It is also stated in the draft letter that the brokers are prepared to buy the building situated opposite the Brokers' Hall on certain terms and that it is impossible to transact business in the compound at the back of the Hall, as suggested in the Commissioner's letter. It is further requested that the question of purchase of the building opposite the Hall might be postponed till the return of Sir S. B. Broacha, the Chairman of the Association, from Europe, and that in the meantime no arrests might be made in Dalal Street.

The draft letter of the representation will be submitted to another meeting of the Directors to be held to-day before it is sent to the Commissioner.

Saturday being the Share Settlement day, no business was done and none is likely to be transacted till a reply has been received from the Commissioner.

A meeting of the Board of their Association was however held in the noon in their hall, but their proceedings were conducted in camera and nothing was communicated to outsiders. It is, however, believed that the Board has decided to send a fresh petition to the Commissioner of Police and in the meantime no work shall be done today.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Commercial Examination of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in Bombay at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce Centre, in March and April last.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Advanced Snoced Class.—S. B. Balsara, F. K. Cama, E. J. Dastur, F. H. Elchidana, A. M. Chista, B. F. Joshi, S. R. Kharas, N. S. Master, D. M. Mody, J. P. Pastakia, J. P. Shroff, J. A. Shroff, P. M. Talati, N. H. Chocksey, F. B. Baria, M. A. Gokern, K. A. Panthaki, S. J. Patel, A. E. Pitale, C. H. Sakhidas, A. M. Shah, R. M. Davar, D. M. Master, P. Ardeshir, M. D. Raote, C. B. Tengra, J. K. Kanga, F. J. Lam, Y. B. Rele, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaria, R. H. Balsara, N. G. Carpenter, M. G. Gor, I. S. Issac, J. R. Mehta, M. M. Mody, R. C. Minezes, C. N. Patel, L. K. Shah, B. Mario, J. H. Mulla, R. J. Bhargava, D. K. Keluskar, A. V. Vaingaonkar, V. B. Desai, D. P. Rahalkar, R. V. Shroshtri.

Intermediate First Class.—F. B Barucha, H. V. Davar, E. J. Limathwala, D. A. Morgelia, S. N. Padar, K. C. Tentra.

Intermediate Second Class.—K. J. Mody, R. P. Fitter, K. M. Kheswala, J. B. Mehta, R. N. Mody, B. E. Dastur, S. D. Dumasia, P. N. Mistri, R. M. Mehta, M. L. Shah, N. M. Ghothia, D. V. Sant, H. H. Darji, M. V. Thakur, D. R. Kher.

Elementary—First Class.—J. K. Nanporia.

Elementary—Second Class.—J. M. Antia, S. D. Cooper, D. M. Darukhanawala, D. R. Doodhmal, K. A. Kanga, K. D. Khambatta, M. D. Madon, B. N. Marshal, D. N. Mehta, J. S. Pascal, R. B. Patel, R. K. Unwala, L. A. Wadia, N. B. Adenwala, L. B. Goradia, S. E. Kyas, J. D. Mistry, C. D'Sa, C. F. Ghista, M. V. Maniar, R. S. Pavri, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H. Gotla.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Advanced First Class.—E. J. Dastur, S. R. Kharas,

Advanced Second Class.—J. P. Shroff, H. B. Bardi, J. K. Kanga, H. D. Karaka, F. J. Lam, S. B. Samuel, S. H. Sukhia.

Intermediate First Class Distinction.—S. B. Balsara, F. A. Mody. Intermediate First Class.—B. D. Bugwadia, F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, N. S. Master, S. D. Talati, K. A. Panthaki, J. J. Patliwala, D. Daniel, B. M. Keikar, D. P. Mukadam, N. N. Surve, F. M. Tavaira.

Intermediate Second Class.—J. D. Bilimoria, E. K. Cama, A. M. Ghista, K. J. Mody, P. M. Talati, J. H. Wadia, J. B. Alphonso, N. A. Durphe, R. Fernandez, H. N. Narsang, J. D. Rangoonwala, K. S. Sanjana, F. A. Darukhanawala, D. H. Ghotla.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Advanced Second Class.—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur, A. M. Ghista, N. F. Kanga, S. R. Kharas, J. A. Shroff, R. J. Bharagava. *Preliminary Second Class.*—E. K. Cama, F. H. Elchidana, N. S. Master, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, P. M. Talati.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Advanced Second Class.—S. B. Balsara, B. D. Bugwadia, S. R. Kharas, C. H. Shakidas.

Preliminary First Class.—E. J. Dastur, N. S. Master, R. H. Moherji. *Preliminary Second Class.*—F. H. Elchidana, N. F. Kanga, C. J. Madon, K. J. Mody, J. P. Shroff, S. D.Talati.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Advanced Second Class.—B. Mario, S. S. Patel. *Elementary Second Class.*—D. D. Captain, J. C. Lakdawala.

SHORTAND (SPEED.)

Intermediate First Class.—J. D. Kanga, M. G. Sheth. *Intermediate Second Class.*—S. B. Balsara, E. J. Dastur, *Elementary First Class.*—G. H. Kamat, V. V. Vadekar.

Elementary Second Class.—F. M. Pavri.

TYPEWRITING.

Elementary Second Class.—(Mrs.) Cooverbai Rustomji Bharucha.

BOMBAY'S FIRST MOSLEM COLLECTOR.

The Managing Committee of the Anguman-i-Islamo of Bombay have passed a resolution expressing their sense of gratification at the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Shumsoodin Kaderi as District Collector of West Khandesh and thanking Government for appointing a Mahomedan to the post.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

WONG TOY SUN.

Wong Toy Sun is the most remarkable entertainer who has visited Bombay for a long time. Many people in many countries have tried to fathom the way in which he does those amazing tricks of his—how he catches gold fish in the air, turns water into milk or any other liquid at will, hatches chickens from eggs while you wait, and produces his assistants from cabinets which a moment before he has shown you to be empty. Many people have tried to fathom all this and have failed. Bombay people, who pride themselves on being more cute than the people of other cities, have now the opportunity of trying to unravel the mystery of Wong Toy Sun. The presence of Wong Toy Sun and his company is the greatest attraction that the Excelsior Theatre has been able to secure for many months. He comes here direct from South Africa, where he has had a great reception, and those who were present on Saturday and Sunday saw by no means all that Wong Toy Sun can do. The stage was most elaborately fitted for the performance, and resembled a Chinese temple. Wong Toy Sun, himself in Chinese dress, speaks not a word during the whole performance, and his accomplishments are all the more impressive because of it. With delightful nonchalance and amazing rapidity he makes things disappear before the very eyes of the audience and reappear in the most totally unexpected place imaginable. He produces a lady from a cabinet which a moment before he has shown to be empty, cracks eggs into a basin and pulls out half a dozen doves, produces a couple of wriggling guinea pigs from nowhere, and does many other equally amazing things. It may be trickery, but it is wonderfully well done, so well done that nobody can say how it is done.

Wong Toy Sun is the chief attraction at the Excelsior this week, but he is not the only attraction. There is a charming film presenting a love story in the days of the Norseman entitled "Siegfried," which is wonderfully accurate in historical detail and has a plot which is cleverly worked out. The Jubilee celebrations at Berlin form the subject of a special film, and we are also taken on an interesting visit to old Rouen. Humour is supplied by "The question mark," in which a boy on mischief bent makes a household topsy turvey.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

The chief attraction at the Coronation Cinematograph this week is the great Indian film entitled "Harischandra." It speaks much for the excellence of this great film that it is now nearly six weeks that it has been running in Bombay and yet the interest it has evoked is as keen now as ever. This was evidenced by the fact that at the Coronation Cinematograph both on Saturdays and Sundays latecomers had to go away disappointed for want of room. This is the last week that the film will be shown at present in Bombay.

AMERICA-INDIA.

A film of great merit is being shown this week at the America—India Theatre at Churney Road. "The Sisters' Ordeal" is a story which would satisfy the taste of the most sensation-loving of audiences. It is a characteristic story of the Island Continent in the time of the gold craze, and is replete with sensational incidents such as the headlong dash of an express train into a valley, and the daring escape of a woman from a lions' den. The comic element is well represented by "Tontolini" and "Courtship across the Court."

20,000 FEET CLIMB.

ARCHDEACON REACHES THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT MCKINLEY.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily News" wired on Sunday, June 22:—

The American geographers accept the statement of Archdeacon Hudsor Stuck, episcopal missionary for Alaska, that he successfully scaled Mount McKinley, the highest peak in North America, thereby constituting a record which all American mountaineers will envy, with the possible exception of Dr. Cook, whose account of planting the Stars and Stripes "at the top of Alask" proves just as allusionary as his discovery of the North Pole.

Archdeacon Stuck and his companions planned the Mount McKinley expedition by way of a holiday outing, but they laboured like galley slaves for three weeks in hewing an approach through three miles of ice.

With this exception the expendition apparently met with no special difficulty, and no accidents. Once they had scaled the apex the Archdeacon's party knelt in prayer, set up a cross, and sang the "Te Deum."

The height of Mount McKinley is given as 20,500 feet. Archdeacon Stuck has been engaged in missionary work amongst the Alaskan Indians since 1904. He graduated from King's College, London, in 1883, and for many years was engaged in Church work in Texas, when that State was regarded as a missionary field.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior left Viceregal Lodge on Thursday.

Mr. R. C. M. Symns, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, in Burma, resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Sir James Meston will leave Naini-Tal for his monson tour on 31st instant returning on 17th August.

Louchen Shatra, the Chief Minister of Dalai Lama, is halting for present at Gayantse on his way to Darjeeling

Sanction has been given to the expenditure budgetted for in connexion with an aviation building at Sitapur.

There is a report in railway circles that the Ondal-Sainthia line will be closed.

Dr. A. D. Imms, Forest Zoologist at the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun, has resigned his appointment.

Sir Henry Burt took up his new appointment as a member of the Railway Board on the 4th instant, vice Sir Stephen Finney.

Lord and Lady Carmichael's visit to Simla as guests of the Viceroy will be about the second week in September.

Prince Victor of Cooch Behar in company with his cousin, Mr. K. C. Sen, will leave for England by the end of the current month.

News received from Muscat on Friday showed the rebel Arabs had not appeared before the town which remained quiet.

Justices Richardson and Chitty of the Calcutta High Court take a month's leave each in combination with the long vacation.

There is no truth in the report that the Hon. the Maharaja of Durbhanga will resign his seat in the Exective Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The report of the Imperial Liberary Calcutta, for 1912-13 shows a progressive decline in the number of readers, who were 38,955 in 1910, 32,404 in 1911, and 32,133 in 1912-13.

The young Maharaja of Bharatpur will proceed to a public school in England next year, and will probably remain for a two or three years' educational course.

The wife of Sheik Siddik of Kanpore at Naraingunge was sleeping with her dougethr aged about three months on the 2nd July. A fox carried her child away and killed it.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Scallon will visit Benares and Allahabad during the second half of the present month. He is due to arrive at Allahabad on the 24th and to leave on the 17th.

With the object of turning out practical land surveyors, suitable for Zemindary and similar work in Bengal, the Government has sanctioned the establishment of a land surveying school at Comilla.

Last mail brought the news of the death of Father Vincent Naish, S.J., a younger brother of the late Lord Justice Naish, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who spent 13 years in Calcutta as Rector of St. Xavier's College and Military Chaplain of Darjeeling.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has forfeited under the Press Act the Urdu leaflet purporting to answer the following question, "Why is it irreligious to live in the country of infidels? and why is emigration from such country a divine command?"

Mr Justice Lyle has vacated his seat on Allahabad High Court bench and Mr. T. C. Piggott, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, took his seat on the bench as officiating judge in place of Sir Henry Griffin. Mr. Lyle is proceeding home on leave, it is understood, reparatory to retirement.

The assault case in which Corporal Maknight, of South Lanchire Regiment, sthationed at Jutogh, was charged by Mr. Beazely, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, will come on for hearing before the Chief Court, Lahore, on the 21st instant. Mr. L. Saunders, Barrister, Simla, will defend the accused.

The rules of admission to the Textile Section of the Department of Technology attached to the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are published. The courses of study are intended to qualify students after necessary practical mill experience to fill such posts as assistant carding, spinning or weaving masters.

Rai Sahib Murlidhar, Pleader, Amballa, and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuring Hindu Conference, has issued a Circular appealing to the Hindu community to make the Conference a success. A discussion is also invited of the provisional list of subjects which has already appeared in the papers.

Yesterday before Mr. Justice Fletcher of the Calcutta High Court a case instituted by the Cape Copper Company, Limited against the Empire Limited to recover damages for an alleged libel said to have been published in "Commerce," was called on for hearing. As no one appeared the case was struck off.

Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled, "A Far Cry," by Frank Desmond, author of "Fate's Legacy." The first part of the story is cast in ancient druidicial times, and later we are transplanted to the India of to-day. The special characteristic of "A Far Cry" is that it involves as a subsidiary *motif* the subject of reincarnation. The author has, however, first and foremost written a novel the dominent note in which is strong human feeling.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCI...

GENERAL M...

A General Meeting of the Horticultural Society of India was held at the Director of Agriculture on the 9th instant.

The Hon'ble Mr. C... C.S.I., C.I.E., presided. Report of the working o... and Bund Gardens for t... 13, which was in the fi... adopted by the working C... subsequently submitted to... ed by this meeting disclo... interesting features of the... these gardens. Whether... fruit, vegetable or seed de... taken, a marked progress a... improvement are noticed everywhere, and from a grant-in-aid the Empress Gardens has become not only a self-supporting institution but extends a helping hand to that very ornamental though not economical garden, the Bund Gardens, one of the sights of Poona, which is working at a loss. A number of new flowering and fruit plants and several exotics have been introduced, and although expenditure has exceeded the income, by economical and careful working it has kept pace with it. A glance at the comparative statement of income and expenditure of the Empress Gardens shows that actual expenditure rose from Rs. 9,127 in 1896-97 to Rs. 12,966 in 1901-02, and Rs. 22,340 in 1911-12, and to Rs. 25,896 in 1912-13. While the income that was Rs. 8,849 in 1896-97 rose to Rs. 13,303 in 1901-02 and to Rs. 23,302 in 1911-12 and quintupled itself in 1912-13, namely Rs. 30,546! And all this without the Government contribution of Rs. 3,000, without which in the closing years of the nineteenth century the Gardens could not be worked. The profit for the year under report was Rs. 955, and adding to this the opening balance of last year, the accumulated savings amounted to Rs. 3,177, which is the opening balance for 1913-14. This must be considered an eminently satisfactory result, and is creditable to all concerned with the working of the gardens.

The income from the sale of plants is increasing. In the year 1912-13 it reached the figure of Rs. 8,880, ornamental plants alone noticeable improvement is seen in the cultivation of plantains, the fruit of which yielded Rs. 500 which is a good contribution to the total realization on account of sale of fruits produced in the garden, papayas, the vegetable pepsin of India fetching Rs. 375, mangoes Rs. 250 white cape gooseberries added no less a sum than Rs. 350, the total on account of fruits realizing Rs. 1,719.

There is room for increase of revenue in the direction, and it is hoped with extended culture of more fruit trees, especially grafted mangoes, the proceeds on this account will double itself.

The crown or rind grafting, so common in Goa, has been lately introduced, and if carried on on a large scale, will prove profitable both to the garden and the public. This rind grafting has one advantage, and a very good one over the grafting as practised on this side of India, and it is that scions of any superior variety can be grafted on any old seedling mango trees of inferior varieties.

Select seeds are obtained from Germany, France and England, while the acclimatised seeds are gathered and kept separate. The total income from seeds reached the respectable figure of Rs. 8,828.

Except cauliflowers and golden butter beans, the latter being a speciality of the Empress gardens, the results as regards other vegetables were more or less disappointing. This is attributed to the implied prohibition by the sanitary authorities of a descrip... tion of manure considered v... favourable to the growth of Eu... vegetables.

It is a great pity viticultu... been abandoned owing to c... disappointments. There was... when beautiful bunches... were a special feature of the... and the fruit was in great... from far and near. It is hope... aid of botanical experts of our... cultural College will be sought... efforts made to revive the culture o... this prince of fruits. Unfortunately, it is dying out in the Deccan, but the cause must be unearthed as there is nothing modern science cannot accomplish.

The year under review saw the completion of King George V Plant House it measures 108 by 72 ft. and came i... very handy for holding the Dinner Table and Cut Flower classes of th... Flower Show.

The Flower and Fruit Show for th... year has been fixed for the 12t... September, which their Excellenci... Lord and Lady Willingdon have kind... consented to open. One very origin... and novel features of this year's sho... or rather connected with the sho... will be the giving of a silver cup a... a second prize for the best kept a... well laid out gardens in Poona and... Kirkee, which an independent committee specially appointed for the purpose will visit a week before the show and determine the prizes. The money for the cup comes from the accumulated investment of a sum of money Lady Northcote presented to the society for encouraging floriculture, etc., and it could not be put to a better use than what is now proposed—a suggestion which originated with Major Khambatta, a member of the Working Committee, who takes the keenest interest in fruit and floriculture.

OUDH EXECUTIONS SCANDAL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

FULL INVESTIGATION PROMISED.

In the House of Commons, on June 25, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. Swift MacNeill excused himself for intervening at a time which might be generally inconvenient. But he thought hon. gentlemen who had been bred to the law must have been startled on finding that under any Government under the British Crown—and especially in India, with respect to which Edmund Burke had said that he would be desirous that the British flag should have as much power for the protection of every subject there as it had in this land—such a thing was possible that two men should be arrested, tried for murder, and acquitted, that they should be left at large at home in their own houses for five long months, and that then at the instance of the local Government they should be rearrested, tried by another tribunal, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, and that their memorial for reprieve and for mercy was refused to be sent to the Imperial Government by the Lieutenant-Governor of the province—the very man who instituted the retrial. He had asked the Under Secretary whether he would take some steps to secure that there should be such a change or modification in the penal code as to ensure that under the Indian code the plea, which was an absolute plea in bar of trial in our Courts, should also be accepted in India, so that such an outrage as that with which he [illegible] now dealing—he was not discussing the question whether the men were guilty or not—should not take place, after the men had been once tried and acquitted. The second thing he had asked the Under Secretary was that there should be, especially in capital cases, the same rules of procedure, the same form of trial, and the same facilities for an appeal given to the natives of India as were at present given to every European subject.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

He would state exactly what had occurred. His authority for the facts was a gentleman known to them all as one of a kindly disposition, and caring little for the trammels of officialism. He referred to Sir Henry Cotton. The particulars were placed in the possession of Sir Henry Cotton by a gentleman of great eminence in the United Provinces. Sir Henry thought the matter so serious that he at once sent all the papers he had received to Lord Crewe, and asked him to enquire into the matter, with the view that there should be an amelioration of the procedure, especially as to appeals and retrials, and that possibly Lord Crewe would give some assurance on the matter, as he (Sir Henry) did not wish to publish the facts—they were so terrible. He received from the India Office an official letter in January of this year. He waited until early this month, and asked what reply he was to have, and the reply he got was to this effect, that every statement which he had made was practically correct, and that the [illegible] Government saw no reason for [illegible]ring. Then Sir Henry Cotton [illegible]ou do not choose immediate[illegible]ere through the ordinary [illegible] publish what has taken [illegible] had occurred was [illegible]nce of Oudh was a [illegible]rovince—that is, a [illegible], instead of the usual [illegible]judges, they had judi[illegible]ers; instead of magis[illegible] Commissioners and [illegible] judges; and instead of a Lieute[illegible]Governor, although he had all the power of one, a Chief Commissioner. Oudh was a non-regulation province owing to the great resistance made by the people in the Indian Mutiny. In that province three men were arrested for some murder arising out of an agrarian dispute. They were Indians, and were brought before the Petty Sessions judge for trial. If they had been Europeans they could not have been brought before this judge for trial in a case of murder. The Petty Sessions judge could not try a European for any offence for which a greater punishment was assigned than twelve months' imprisonment. The Petty Sessions judge in this case, who sat with two assessors, was a gentleman named Bell, a high official in the Indian Civil Service, a man of high character, and, it was said, of great judicial qualities. The assessors agreed, having heard the evidence, with Mr. Bell, who took their advice, though he need not act on it, but must decide on his own responsibility, and what the judge said was this: "I am constrained to acquit. I cannot and do not believe the evidence produced before me." That occurred on February 22, 1912. The men, of course, went back to their homes, and heard nothing whatever of the case from February 22 until July 10. Then the local government directed the Crown Prosecutor to appeal to the Judicial Commissioners at Lucknow to retry the case. They admitted the appeal, and retried the case in the most astonishing way. The accused were not present. No fresh witness was produced. The Court never saw the witnesses. They never were able to examine them, and look at the demeanour of the people giving evidence. What they did was to read the record. In India a record was a strict account of the evidence in the Court below, or every word that was said, of all the evidence of the witnesses, and even of the judgment, and, on the depositions, they came to the conclusion—against the judge, who saw the prisoners and was able to judge of the character of the witnesses—that the men were guilty. In other countries in any case in which there was a technical verdict of murder, the judge must pass sentence of death. In India, on the contrary, a judge had the option of sentencing to death or to penal servitude for life, and two were sentenced to death, though one would imagine that where discretion existed a judge would be very slow to pronounce the death penalty on men who, however guilty, had been at liberty for five months, and who had gone through all the mortal agony, such as was even endured by persons defending them, of men who were tried for their life. To these poor men the same mercy was not extended as was extended in the case of the Europeans, Lieutenant Clark and some woman, who were convicted in a horrible case of poisoning. Because they were Europeans they were tried before a jury, and the judge, an old friend of his (Mr. MacNeill), Chief Justice Richards, did not pass sentence of death at once, but considered whether he could by any means respite one of them. These Judicial Commissioners did no such thing, although the men had been acquitted, and although here was the option of imposing a sentence of penal servitude for life. Now came the strange thing. This occurred on August 17. On August 27 these men sent in their appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor, the very man who had instituted the prosecution against them. He kept it for four days and refused it. It reached the prisoners' counsel on September 2. The execution meantime had been fixed for September 9. They wished to appeal, as they were entitled to do under the rule, to the Governor-General of India in Council, for a remission, revision or commutation of their sentence. That appeal had to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor, who kept it back. He did not forward on the ground that it would be too late to reach the Indian Government in Simla before September 8, whereas the execution had been fixed for the ninth, and it was the rule that in these appeal cases the Government of India should have forty-eight hours to consider whether they would grant the respite of sentence or not. It was his absolute duty under the circumstances to arrest the execution pending the decision. (Cheers.) That he did not do. Unfortunately, the official who instituted the prosecution of these men took on himself the horrible and grave responsibility of shedding their blood. These men were hanged on September 9, and one of the most pathetic incidents in the case was that the father of one of them hurried to the Governor-General on the 8th, and the Governor-General sent him back to the Lieutenant-Governor, who had no difficulty in the matter. This was not the only case of the kind which had occurred. In 1906, in the Eastern province of Bengal, a man was found guilty of murder, in precisely the same circumstances as these, before a Petty Sessions Court. He appealed, and the Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence. This man, therefore, was sentenced and the sentence was confirmed. He then wished to appeal to the local Government, and having the opposition of the local Government, he desired to appeal to the Governor-General in Council, and that appeal was not forwarded by the local Government. He would quote what Lord Morley, the Secretary of State for India, had said in reference to that transaction, a much less horrible transaction than that which he was bringing before the House: "Let me say that if a prisoner petitions the local Government and further petitions the Government of India, and if such petition in the opinion of the local Government contains anything which would be likely to influence the Government of India in the prisoner's favour, the local Government of India is not bound to postpone the execution beyond the date already fixed." It was said that a petition could be sent to the Government of India, but the execution was to go on. In this case the petition was not forwarded, and the execution went on upon the Lieutenant-Governor's own responsibility. He thanked the House for he great attention they had paid to him in taking this opportunity to bring forward this case on grounds of humanity.

MR. PHILIP MORRELL.

Mr. Morrell pointed out that the facts of this case were not in dispute; indeed, the main facts had been admitted in the House. They fell into two main issues. First, the question arose as to the policy of putting these men again on trial for their lives, after they had been tried and acquitted by the judge and the assessors. The second point concerned the circumstances under which the appeal for mercy was not forwarded to the Governor-General. As regards the first point, he would only say if any new facts, or any new evidence had come up in the five months after the men had been acquitted, then, although it was a barbarous thing to put the men on trial again—(hear, hear)—still, at least, there would have been some defence for doing it. But in this case there were no new facts, no fresh evidence, no other witnesses; indeed, there were no new witnesses at all called, and to put them on trial again for their lives, after they had been duly tried and acquitted, was nothing short of a judicial outrage. As regards the other point, surely if ever there was a case in which an appeal for mercy should have been properly considered by the Governor-General of India, this was the case to which full consideration should have been given. What happened? It saw from the reply of the Under-Secretary that these men appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governor, on being memorialised by the accused, refused to interfere. What did they do then? They sought to appeal to the Government of India, but that request was again refused. In spite of that, they prepared their appeal, and they handed it to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking that it might be forwarded to the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor said, "I cannot do so; I withhold your appeal for mercy, because it has been forwarded too late, and because there would not be time for it to be considered before the date of the execution." This was after he himself had refused—he believed he was stating the facts rightly—to postpone the date of the execution. The House would again be told that all this was quite true, but that the Lieutenant-Governor acted legally, and that all the officials acted within the strict letter of the law. Did anyone who had read history, and who knew what might happen in countries under such a Government, doubt that action within the strict letter of the law migh be carried out with an injustice, an inhumanity and an unfairness that might be as great an outrage as if the Governor-General himself had broken the law? (Cheers.) This case, although they took care to keep within the law, was nothing less than a gross straining of the machinery of the law. Even if the Government of India could do very little, at least the House could take some steps to see that a case of this sort did not occur again under the British flag. He desired to know that night what step Lord Crewe proposed to take to prevent this sort of case occurring again. The attitude of the Government did not strike him as satisfactory. Lord Crewe had all the facts before him, and the whole of the correspondence, and for six months he did not reply except through a secretary. Was it the case that while those facts were perefectly well known to the Government, Sir John Hewett was recommended for and received promotion from Knight Commander to Grand Cross of the Star of India? (Cries of "Shame.") It might be that there was a complete defence for his conduct in this matter, but if there was no better defence than they had yet heard, it was nothing short of a scandal that an officer of that kind should have been guilty of this conduct. The Under Secretary for India doubted whether under the circumstances this discretion was wisely exercised, but the House was entitled, after six months' consideration of the case, to a more satisfactory assurance than that. (Cheers.)

THE UNDER-SECRETARY.

Mr. Montagu said that he had already stated, in answer to a question in this House, that the facts of this case, so far as it had been possible to ascertain them, were substantially as they were set forth in the questions put by Mr. Swift MacNeill and other hon. Members. On receipt of an unofficial communication from Sir Henry Cotton, the Secretary of State forwarded that statement of the facts to India, and had received the confirmation of the facts which he had described. He could only say now that the case presented features so unsatisfactory on the report which was at present to hand that they could not be allowed to go unchallanged. (Cheers.) He did not wish to weary the House with the m[illegible] one of such importa[illegible] sired to state one or two of[illegible] features once again in order [illegible] the House might have an unprejudiced view, and he was making no accusation, as to the correct details of what occurred. The prisoners concerned were tried by the Sessions Judge, sitting with three assessors, strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. He did not think Mr. MacNeill ought, if he would forgive him for saying so, to have used the word "Petty" in front of the title of the Sessions judge, because it might give a mistaken view of the very responsible position of a Sessions judge. It was an inferior Court but a competent Court. The Sessions judge, and the three assessors who sat with him in such a case formed the best substitute they could devise at present for the jury system in many parts of India where it was difficult enough to find assessors, and where it would be impossible to find juries competent to deal with cases. Of those three assessors, two agreed with the Sessions judge, and one differed from the Sessions judge in acquitting the prisoners.

Mr. Kellaway: Are the assessors natives?

Mr. Montagu: The assessors are Indians.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Is it the fact that the assessors are simply entitled to express an opinion, and that it is the judge who gives the verdict?

Mr. Montagu replied that the assessors were there to assist the judge. Two of them agreed with the judge in acquitting the prisoners, and one differed. Five months afterwards the two Judicial Commissioners for Oudh convicted the prisoners on appeal. The Judicial Commissioners of Oudh were exactly the same in status as the High Court judges in the other Provinces. It was simply a question of title. In this particular case there were two judges, whom he ventured to describe as competent as any in India, one an Englishman and one an Indian. They convicted the prisoners. The reason why an appeal was made was that the district magistrate, convinced that there had been a miscarriage of justice, asked the Lieutenant-Governor through the ordinary channels to permit an appeal. Sir John Hewett, giving the case his most careful consideration, and having consulted and taken legal advice, did not come to the conclusion that these men were guilty and ought to be punished, but decided that the case ought to go in the normal way under the Criminal Procedure Code to appeal.

Mr. Morrell: Is it not the fact that there were no new witnesses or no new facts?

Mr. Montagu: Under the Criminal Procedure Code they cannot call new witnesses, but they can hear the accused, I think.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: They were not present.

Mr. Montagu had no information on the point. The Public Prosecutor was heard and the evidence read and considered. The Court might order a retrial, but they could not hear fresh evidence or try case themselves. These two judges came to the conclusion, sitting together, that the learned judge below and two of his assessors had been wrong in not giving credence to the evidence they had read, and that there ought to be a conviction. They then sentenced two men to death and one to transportation for life.

MATTERS WHICH NEED ENQUIRY.

The first point he would submit to the House as demanding enquiry, was the very long delay which occurred between the one verdict and the other, a long delay which was the first, and on the face of it, most questionable fact they had to deal with. The Lieutenant-Governor made it a practice, as soon as a capital sentence had been passed by the High Court within his province, or by the Judicial Commissioners, to have a record of [illegible]m for his inspec[illegible]rays, as a matter [illegible] himself of the [illegible] case an appeal [illegible]e happened to [illegible]t this was done in this case. When the appeal came forward, again acting on legal advice and after carefully considering the case in all its aspects, he came to the conclusion that he must reject the appeal for mercy. He was bound to state that there could be no two opinions, that no administrator in India had shown greater ability and greater industry, and had been a greater success in the administration of his province than Sir John Hewett, and in his particular case he refused to believe that he did not, as was his characteristic in all his dealings, show the very greatest possible care in considering the high and responsible duty he had to perform. Nobody wanted the horrible task of confirming or reviewing a sentence which was going to send a fellow human being to his grave. It was a responsibility which anyone would be glad to shirk if possible. It was a responsibility which called for the most careful exercise and, even if Sir John Hewett acted in a way which might, when they knew all the details, demand criticism or censure, he was quite certain he acted with great responsibility, justice, and caution. In this particular case the situation should be fully considered. There was first of all the appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: The hon. gentleman forgets that Sir John Hewett himself was the person who stimulated the retrial and set the Court in motion. The hon. gentleman has spoken of the district magistrate. He must know that the district magistrate in India is the same as the Crown Prosecutor in Ireland.

Mr. Montagu said the district magistrate was a high official, responsible for law and order and good government in the province. John Hewett personally was not the same person, but Sir John Hewett in his office was the same person who had given permission for the appeal to be made. An appeal by the prisoners having been made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, he was bound to consider it. It might be said that the prisoners could not be expected to take the same view as to the character of the Lieutenant-Governor—that he could not be expected to take a fair view of the case. But they appealed to him. It might be said that they were wrong, but they appealed to him, and the first thing he was bound to do was to consider that appeal. That he did, and he rejected it. Then came the second appeal—the appeal through him to the Government of India. He reminded the House that in dealing with questions of capital punishment every Government in the world made it a practice to avoid, if possible, the postponement of an execution. It was not always a merciful thing to postpone an execution. It was always better, unless circumstances demanded it, not to keep a condemned man—(Several hon. Members: "Oh!"). As a general rule, if consistent with the interests of justice, the first thing you should try to do was not unnecessarily to postpone an execution. (Mr. W. Redmond: No wonder there is unrest in India.) It might not be a merciful thing to do for the prisoner. He read to the House the rules, issued on February 11, 1911, under which Sir John Hewett acted: "Local Governments and Administrations should withhold petitions of mercy addressed to the Government of India only when all the following three conditions are fulfilled, namely: (1) That the petition cannot reach the Government of Indian in time to allow forty-eight hours for the consideration of the case before the date fixed for the execution"—(several hon. Members: "Oh"!) Hon. Members must remember that if there was not a provision of that kind as one of the provisions—there were three of them—it would only be necessary in order to get a postponement that a petition of mercy should be lodged just within the two days. The rule proceeded—"(2) that it does not set forth any consideration or that there are no circumstances in the case which in the opinion of the local Government would be likely to cause the Governor-General in Council to take a different view of the case from that taken by the Local Government; and (3) that the case is not one in which for some special reason considerable public interest has been aroused."

Mr. Swift MacNeill: The hon. gentleman says that these are regulations of 1911. Is he aware that they repealed the regulations of 1885, ordering petitions in all circumstances to be sent on?

Mr. Montagu said these only amplified the regulations in force before. The rule went on to say that an execution would be stayed by the local Government only when in its opinion there were considerations or circumstances which might cause the Governor-General in Council to take a different view of the case from that taken by the local Government. There were two different questions before the House: First, were the rules bad; and, secondly, did Sir John Hewett act in accordance with the rules? If he did, he must not be blamed for the fact that the rules were bad.

Mr. Morrell: He may have acted harshly.

POINTS FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. Montagu suggested that the two main points which required investigation and enquiry were first, the great delay between the acquittal and the sentence, and secondly, the fact that, having regard to the fact that in this case there had been an acquittal in one Court and conviction in the other, and that he himself was, as head of the Government, responsible for permitting the appeal to take place, the Lieutenant-Governor did not think it wiser to forward the appeal to the

(*Continued on page* 10.)

RANELAGH LADIES' SPORTS.



Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

Lady Marjorie Fielding receiving her prize from Mrs. Quinton Dick.

An Extraordinary Tonic.

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OUDH EXECUTIONS SCANDAL

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

Government of India rather than take upon himself the responsibility of deciding that the case did not call for intervention. He had to say on behalf of the Secretary of State that this particular exercise of the discretion was one of the circumstances which demanded careful investigation, and this investigation was to be undertaken at once. Naturally, any features of this case which seemed incompatible with British ideas of humanity caused the Secretary of State as much anxiety as they caused hon. Members. His own opinion was that the slightest investigation of the rules showed that they required emendation. One of the rules which the Secretary of State would submit to the Government of India as the outcome of this case was to the effect that in a case where an acquittal in one Court had been followed by a conviction in a Higher Court an appeal for mercy transmitted through the local Government to the Government of India should always be forwarded. He knew the delay, and the extreme difficulty in exercising patience in a case which stirred feelings as this case did, but he would suggest that some of the cirticisms passed in this debate were premature. At the moment there was only the statement of the facts. They had not had an opportunity of getting an explanation in an official form from the Lieutenant-Governor as to the way in which he exercised his duty.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: He is in this country.

Mr. Montagu: I know; I have seen him this afternoon. But he has not the papers before him, and I am quite convinced that the right to treat a man who has had to exercise this responsibility is to give him every opportunity of making his own explanations.

Mr. Morrell: Meanwhile, does the Government think it right that he should have been promoted? (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu: I may express the opinion that such decorations as have been awarded to Sir John Hewett for his services in India have been in every way merited.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Tell that to India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu: Only on this question, which the India Office desire as thoroughly as anybody in this House to enquire into and to make certain that any objectionable features in it may never recur, I ask for a suspension of the judgement of the House until Members are in possession of all the explanation and information that we can get. I can assure the House that we do intend to pursue our investigations as expeditiously as possible.

Mr. W. Redmond: Is the third of the prisoners to be kept in prison until the investigation is complete?

Mr. Montagu: I am glad the hon. Member has mentioned that. His appeal for mercy was forwarded to the Government of India.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Why?

Mr. Montagu: That is exactly the sort of thing the House of Commons has no right to decide, until we know why. That is precisely one of the things upon which we desire to inform ourselves; to enquire about. So far as I can see by reading the documents the Government of India has rejected the man's appeal for an alteration of his sentence.

Mr. Lynch: I would like to put one question. The hon. gentlemen said that all objectionable features in this case will be enquired into. May I ask if he considers it an objectionable feature to try men again who have already been declared innocent?

Mr. Montagu: That is a feature of the Indian Penal Code which it shares, I am informed, with other countries, and which has been in existence since 1872. (An Hon. Member: "Do you approve of it?") Speaking on behalf of the India Office, I cannot on a case half investigated pronounce on a practice that has existed for forty years. If he suggests that a right of appeal from an acquittal is one of those things which ought to be considered in a revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, I will certainly convey that expression of opinion to the Secretary of State. But I would point out that he is making very large conclusions from one case.

Mr. Lynch: I think the House will agree.

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION PROMISED.

Mr. Montagu, continuing, said that the situation had arisen—must have arisen—several times before, and so far as he was aware, with the possible exception of a case in Eastern Bengal, which he was not investigating, there had been no cases in which any objection to this form of procedure had taken place, nor was he acquainted with the reasons for adopting it in 1872. There were quite serious and grave enough questions connected with this case as it was. There was the great and perplexing delay of five months. There was the way in which the Lieutenant-Governor used the discretion. There was the unamended rule which justified or dictated what appeal the Lieutenant-Governor should and should not withhold. All these three questions required close and studious investigation. He would have thought the House would have gathered that from the answers he had given to questions. He might here add that this investigation would be pursued vigorously. The Secretary of State would not shirk any measures, however drastic, which the honour and reputation of our code of justice demanded. The case could not be allowed to rest where it was. He was as determined as any Member of the House to get a thorough explanation.

Mr. Kellaway: When will the investigation begin?

Mr. Montagu: A despatch will be drafted, and probably sent by mail after the next meeting of the Secretary of State in Council.

Mr. Swift MacNeill: Sir John Hewett is here while you are sending despatches. What nonsense it is!

Mr. Montagu: The Hon. Member is naturally very much narrowed in his feelings, and he has come down here, so far as I can see, to make no allowance for anybody, and before we have done it he casts doubt upon the efficacy of our enquiry. I cannot undertake to move or to act before we have completed our investigations. I can assure the House that we shall move and act when the investigation has been completed.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR H. COTTON.

Mr. Morrell: Is it not a fact that these papers have already been before Lord Crewe six months?

An Hon. Member: He wants another six months.

Mr. Montagu said the papers never came before Lord Crewe officially, but in the private letter—he did not mean that the letter was marked "Private." There was all the difference in the world between an appeal to the Secretary of State in Council, which could be dealt with in Council, and a letter to Lord Crewe. When that letter arrived in January, Lord Crewe immediately sent out the allegations of facts to India, and he had now received the reply. The reply applied only to the facts. Now Lord Crewe was in a position to ask that these facts should officially in Council. He was also in a position to ask that these acts should be supplemented, and to express the opinion which he must have formed upon the facts submitted to him. The speech which he had made on his behalf that night and the answers given to questions, showed that he shared with the House the anxiety which they felt upon this question.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether any explanation could be given as to why a letter of representation from Sir Henry Cotton, gentleman who was long years in this House and highly respected, received no consideration for six months. Whether it was official or otherwise, surely representation of that kind should within six months at least have received due consideration.

Mr. Montagu was afraid he could not give any explanation of that. It was a letter which he, personally, never saw. The letter was dealt with by Lord Crewe, with the assistance of his Secretary, and was sent out at once to India, and the investigations in India, and the receipt of the reply accounted, he imagined, for some considerable portion of the time. He would certainly make the hon. gentleman's comments known to the Secretary of State.

MR. ARNOLD WARD.

Mr. Arnold Ward wished to clear up one point in the statement of facts as presented to the House that evening. Mr. MacNeill represented Sir John Hewett as having stimulated—that was his word, he thought—the appeal against the acquittal by the Sessions judge. Was the House to understand the Under Secretary's verson of the facts to be that the initiative in the matter of the appeal against the acquittal was taken by the district magistrate, and not by Sir John Hewett, and that all that Sir John Hewett had to do was to decide upon the request put forward by the district magistrate? Secondly, he would ask the House to suspend anything in the nature of a hostile judgement on the wholly inadequate version of the facts which it had before it against Sir John Hewett without hearing anything in th nature of his explanation. Speaking from personal knowledge of Sir John Hewett's administration in India, there was no more capable or no more conscientious servant of the Crown in the India. Empire.

SIR JOHN JARDINE.

Sir John Jardine said it had been asked why there was six months' delay before this appeal was heard. The Government might appeal against an acquittal within six months time. People used to Indian affairs knew that High Courts and local Governors required all the records before they made up their minds and before they referred them to the Law Officers, and a long time was occupied in copying out the whole of the records. That would account for a good deal of the delay. Before urging an appeal in a capital case after acquittal, the responsibile authorities required some time to make up their minds. He agreed very much with what was said as to the Sessions Courts presided over by a judge with very large penal powers. Except as regards appeals, he was assisted in some cases by assessors, and in others by juries. He might try all cases and pass capital sentences, and there were a great many judges throughout India with this power. When, as in this case, the judge used assessors, he was bound to ascertain and record the views of the assessors, and he might put questions to them as to whether they believed a particular witness or whether a particular story was probable or not. The most competent judges did that in order to get the advantage of these substitutes for juries, who were men having that intimate knowledge of customs and of language which most European officers did not possess. He did not know that the judge entrusted with such great powers, and especially having assessors concurring with him in the acquittal, did not properly exercise his high function. But when they had a question of appeal against acquittal, it would be wrong to infer in any way anything against Sir John Hewett because he directed the appeal. Acording to the statement he was asked by the district magistrate to prefer this appeal to another competent Court. That officer was responsible for maintaining order in his district and seeing that the laws were properly in force. There were several restrictions surrounding this right of appeal. First, it could only be brought by the direction of the Governor of the province. And so far as he knew the ways of the Indian Government—and he had sat as a Sessions judge and a High Court judge, and had been an adviser to Governors in all those matters—they must not impute to the Lieutenant-Governor any personal or pecuniary interest. He was simply doing his official duty when he determined upon the most competent and responsible advice to lay an appeal against acquittal. They were not in the habit of making such appeals very often. It was impossible for the House of Commons to sit as a legislature of revision upon the Legislature presided over by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India which had an immence amount of information and years and years of experienc to bring to bear upon the questions they were considering. He asked the House to pause before they thought of suggesting to the Government of India that they should make alterations in their Procedure Codes. After all there were many things in the Indian procedure which were different from English. In his mind it was a good procedure. Judges dealing with cases of murder had often to pass more lenient sentences than might be allowed here, and the procedure might be taken as a whole and as hanging together. Many people in England would fear to enact a code of law which allowed a judge, when he saw the verdict of a jury to be wrong and justice required him to say so, to say "I will not accept that verdict: I believe the man is guilty or innocent, as the case may be," and then to submit the case to the High Court, where two or three judges sat together as judge and jury, and had power to pass conviction upon a man acquitted or acquittal upon a man convicted. It was not possible to begin to interfere with procedure in one part without equally disturbing other parts, and no case had been made out for saying that the procedure was wrong.

MR. JOHN DILLON.

Mr. John Dillon said that knowing absolutely nothing of the circumstances of this particular case, he approached this question with an absolutely open mind. He agreed with what Sir J. Jardine had said that the House was incompetent to adjudicate upon or suggest alterations in the criminal law of India. To most of them India was a very strange country but at any rate, there were certain elementary principles which did concern them, and in regard to them a great responsibility rested upon this House towards the people of India, because they prescribed the Government of India and the people of India had no control over their own Government. When appeals of this kind came before the House of Commons, a deep responsibility was cast upon them to give full and fair consideration. The Under-Secretary for India read out the rules, and he had no hesitation in saying that they were unjust and almost inhuman, and ought to be altered. This House was perfectly competent to adjudicate upon them, because the justice or injustice of those rules could be judged by any ordinary man. Mr. Ward and Sir John Jardine asked for suspension of judgment until the case had been investigated. He had sat there for thirty years, and he did not think he had heard three effective debates upon Indian questions during the whole of that time. The opportunity of discussing the affairs of India was very rare. The Budget, of course, came round once a year. Over and over again many Members of the Radical party had appealed to the Government to place the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the Estimates, so that they could properly discuss the administration of India, but it had always been refused. Supposing this case was postponed—it must be postponed in due course—when would the House have another opportunity of discussing it? He doubted whether they would hear of it again.

MR. T. E. HARVEY.

Mr. T. E. Harvey said there was just one fact on which he hoped the Under-Secretary would give the House a rather fuller assurance. They had heard with great satisfaction the statement that there was to be a revision of the procedure in these cases. The hon. gentleman stated that in cases where there was after acquittal a reversal of a sentence there would be an alteration in the procedure adopted. Would he undertake that in such cases where there was an appeal for mercy, not only should that appeal always go forward, but in those cases where there had been a reversal of the sentence there should be a postponement of execution, in order that the appeal for mercy might be heard? That was a point on which, whatever might be said about this particular case, all parties in the House would be agreed.

Mr. Montagu: That is the alteration which I suggested. It would be a most horrible form of cruelty to insist that an appeal should be forwarded to the British Government without giving time for consideration.

The House then adjourned.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be held from the 6th to the 15th August, pictures not being received after the 30th July. The Viceroy will as usual give his prize for the best picture and there will be the Lady Hardinge silver cup for the best original exhibit of decorative or applied art. This endowed prize will be presented annually to perpetuate the name of Her Excellency and is the gift of Rajkumari Rhri Manhar Kunverba of Bhavnagar. A prize will also be given by the Lieutenant-Governor.

ASCO[illegible] RIVER.



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The scene at Boulters Lock, where a great crowd of spectators had gathered.

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Group photograph taken on the occasion of their entertainment by the Anjuman-i-Islam in Bombay.



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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 27.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

Roses, noses, all the way! This must have been the inward thought of the French President as he drove through the cheering crowds to the Guildhall on Alexandra Day. Primroses at their zenith, were never worn to the extent that the English wild rose was on Wednesday last. The poorest of the poor managed to find a copper to expend on a buttonhole, and it was quite the most remarkable feature of the enormous crowds, that greeted M. Poincare with an enthusiasm unusual even for Londoners, that the wearing of the Alexandra emblem was universal. The visit of the French President has been a great success, and despite the grave dignity which characterizes him, there were not wanting signs, especially on his first arrival, that the warmth and spontaneity of the acclamations surprised and even startled our visitor. It is said that His Excellency has never before been to England, so the past four days must have been full of novelty and interest for him. M. Poincare was kept very busy during his three days in London, but these public visits have their drawbacks, for with the exception of the Horse Show at Olympia, the French President saw none of London's show places. Of course a feature of the visit was the [illegible]rance of the Prince of Wales in a [illegible]apacity. His Royal Highness [illegible] strikingly typical of the Eng[illegible]public school boy emerging into [illegible]anhood as he advanced to meet, our distinguished visitor at Portsmouth, The contrast between the slim figure and youthful face of the English Prince and settled physique of the boarded Frenchman was striking. M Poincare can at least look back on one event during his stay in our capital that has been unsurpassed. That was the banquet on Thursday night at the Foreign Office. Never has such profusion been shown in the way of floral decorations. While the display of plate was simply magnificent. There has been much more tendency of late to organise these entertainments on a more generous scale than was thought necessary in former times.

PRINCESS PATRICIA.

The most interesting rumour abroad just now is that of the forthcoming engagements of Princess Patricia, the younger daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and one of the handsomest princesses in Europe, to the heir of the Duchy of Mecklenberg-Strelitz. The young prince who is thirty-one years of age, is a soldier, with a passion for his profession. If the report is true, he will marry an essentially English girl belonging to an essentially English family. Princess Patricia, is fond of sport, while a [illegible]ost individual accomplishment is a [illegible]for caricature. Her wit in this [illegible]t is no respecter of persons the [illegible]g Edward having constantly [illegible] subject of her satirical [illegible] the great Queen Victoria [illegible]of guarded humour.

[illegible]THERLAND.

[illegible]therland, who has [illegible] Dunrobin Castle, [illegible]r and more active [illegible]might have been [illegible]e who only knew him [illegible]blic Press. He was, [illegible]cours[illegible]ensely rich, and owned [illegible]early [illegible] the collieries in North [illegible]taffordshire, as well as more than a million and a quarter acres in different parts of England and Scotland. The Stafford estates descended from the Leveson side of the family. The late Duke was a strong Imperialist, his views and work on this subject having been the result of much thought and observation, and by no means the result of conventional party prejudice. He not only bought several thousand acres of land in Canada, but attended personally to their development, and peopled the property with Scotch and English immigrants who he provided with ready-made farms, and, whom he assisted in their work. He took an active part in the Tariff Reform compaign. The late duke had not the personal good looks of his father, or of his uncle, Lord Ronald Gower, and he shared with the former a notable disregard of dress and appearance. On the other hand, he was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, and quite unselfish as a host to all classes. He had much tact and consideration which resulted from a genuinely warm heart.

SENSATIONAL WILL CASE.

That portion of Society which loves an event in the Law Courts is just now crowding to Fleet Street to hear evidence in quite the most sensational will case that there has been for many years. Whether Lady Sackville is right or wrong, or whether the Scott family deserve to win, is not for me to say. But one can at least draw attention to the extraordinarily romantic history of the Scott million, without being accused of remarks calculated to defeat the ends of justice. First of all, we have the Marquis of Hertford, who leaves a huge fortune to the late Sir Richard Wallace, thus causing his successor in the title to inherit the name supported by a much impoverished exchequer. Sir Richard Wallace seems to have been without relatives, and leaves the money and his magnificent collection of pictures and objects d'art to his wife, a French lady, who, in her turn, seems to be without relatives. The art treasures eventually become the property of the nation and the money was left to the late Sir J. M. Scott. By the will now before the Court Sir John left practically all the remaining money to Lady Sackville. Sir John Scott seems to have been the first personality in connection with this remarkable legacy who was blessed with near relatives, and hence, the dispute. Another Society event in connection with the law, but on a much smaller scale, has been the threats of a lady calling herself Miss Doughty Tichbourne, but really, the daughter of the late Arthur Orton, against the recently wedded Lady Tichbourne. It seems as though that famous case is never to be forgotten, and constantly new echoes are arising. There are those who may remember having seen the bulky form of the Tichbourne claimant working in Portsmouth dockyard during his period of servitude. He subsequently kept a tobacconist shop in Islington, where he died. It is interesting to note that while the Tichbourne trial proved the ruin of the late Dr. Kenealey's career at the Bar, much of that brilliant yet excitable advocate's ability descended to the next generation. Mr. Alexander Kenealey is an important editor and director in Lord Northcliffe's group of papers, while Miss Arabella Kenealey, by her ability with her pen and by her powers of advocacy, has earned considerable distinction.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

A good deal of mystery envelops the hitch in the proposed visit of the German Emperor and Empress to England. In well-informed quarters it is definitely stated that The Majesties have decided not to come to England at all this year. Representations have been made by certain parties in Berlin, and it seems that the Kaiser has recognised the weight of certain arguments that have been put forward. What the difficulties are, it is impossible to say, the utmost reserve having been maintained on the subject. While speaking of the Kaiser an amusing story is told by Lady MacDonell, widow of the late Sir Hugh Macdonell, in her reminiscences, which are just published. It was during her husband's appointment at Berlin under Lord Odo Russell that Lady Macdonell had an experience with Prince William, as the Kaiser then was, which is probably unique. The MacDonells' took a house at Potsdam at which the prince was constant visitor. His Imperials Highness often played draughts, and on one occasion accused his hostess of cheating. He was so apparently serious that Lady Macdonell became infuriated, and unmindful of his high estate or her duty as hostess, she lent across the table and boxed his ears. But it was only Prince William's fun, and it is well to learn that his sense of humour did not forsake him. Ever after, when he met his erstwhile hostess, he used to cry "I knew a lady who cheats at draughts."

ELIZABETH COOPER.

An interesting event in the dramatic world has been the production of a comedy "Elizabeth Cooper" by the Stage Society at the Haymarket Theatre. It is written by Mr. George Moore and it required the genius of Mr. Moore to deal with a plot that would have appeared crude in less accomplished hands. A very distinguished novelist and playwright has many admiring correspondents among the fair sex, and as is not unusual in such cases there are many he has never seen. In this case they include an Austrian countess living at Vienna. With this lady the literateur's secretary has fallen in love. The novelist is on the verge of producing a play in the Austrian Capital, sends his secretary there on some preliminary business, and gives him leave to call on the lady, using the novelist's name. The countess falls in love with the secretary and they marry. When the two arrive in England at the house of the playwright there are difficulties, but it eventually turns out that the lady knew all the time that the secretary with whom she is still in love, married her under an assumed name. Wonderfully polished dialogue and exquisite phraseology are the characteristics of this work. The acting was of an indifferent character. The condition of theatres generally in London continues tragic. Even the genius of Mr. Hawtrey himself was unable to avert a complete failure at the Apollo. It seems quite the rule for new plays to be taken off after two or three days run. The result has been quite a bunch of revivals. We have "Diplomacy" at Wyndham's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the St. James's "Jim the Penman" at the Comedy, and "Bunty Pulls the Strings" at the Play House.

One of the events of Alexandra Day was a concert given at the Queen's Hall in aid of the work carried on by "The Order of the Golden Age". This is an institution in which the late King Edward took considerable interest, and is immediately concerned with the physical regeneracy of the people, especially with the idea of fighting such scourges as Cancer and Consumption. Madame Ada Crossley in her rendering of an interesting setting of Portia's "Mercy" speech, and a song of M. Hollman with violin cello of obligato, played by the composer, was a feature of the afternoon's entertainment.

It is a question whether the heroine of any play has hitherto carried through her part without appearing on the stage at all. It is left to Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, whose "Dame Julian's Window" which is being produced by the "Morality Play Society" early next month, to set a precedent. It is certainly a most ingenious idea, for the author proposes to show how the lives of other people are effected by this historic hermit and mystic, from her cell. Dame Julliana, it will be remembered, lived in the fourteenth century, at Norwich.

STATE BALL.

The State ball at which the French President was present, was a magnificent spectacle, at which Their Majesties entertained no less than two thousand five hundred guests. The Royal procession from the White drawing room, which of course included M. Poincare, was very imposing. It passed through all the State apartments to the magnificent ballroom, preceded by Officers of State and of the Household. Her Majesty's gown was Indian gold and green shot tissue, with deep gold pattern border outlined with diamante and emerald embroidery. Her ornaments were emerald and diamonds. The King were his uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Horse Guards.

ABUSE WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

MR. LILLY ON "INDIA FOR THE INDIANS."

We take the following from "India": —

The number of "Everyman" for June 20 contains Mr. W. S. Lilly's second article in "reply" to Mr. Hyndman. It occupies close upon four columns, and constitutes the most provocative and venomous attack upon the educated Indian which has been allowed to disgrace a respectable publication for many a long day.

We are first of all told that "India for the Indians" is "a misleading shibboleth" because the great masses of the people in India "have no political aspirations whatever, have never so much as heard of representative government, and are no more fitted for it than children in a nursery." The next paragraph is elegantly headed "The Unspeakable Babu": and here Mr. Lilly imagines that he is assisting the cause of good government in India by reproducing the following quotation from the writings of a certain M. Maindron whom h describes as "one of the most considerable authorities on Hindustan": —

A Babu! What friend of India can hear the name without trembling with anger? . . . The Babus are a "canaille" which the feebleness of a humanitarian administration forms in the schools of the great centres of India. Pretended anarchists (anarchistes de facade) and shameful traditionlists, repudiating the civilisation of their own country for the nonce, in the hope of rendering it permanent after the cataclysms which they invoke, these Babus are the partisans of "India for the Indians." They have made use of British teaching to learn the means of ruining their educators. And pending the expulsion of the English, they live on the administration of England. They copy the English clubs, they ape English customs. They become writers, journalists, and clerks (ronds-de-cuir), for nothing manly in the Englishman attracts them. They dread English sports, from which their effeminacy and cowardice keep them aloof. Like Panurge, whom they resemble in more than one point, they have a natural fear of hard knocks. Their weapon is the pen: a weapon poisoned by delation, duplicity, calumny, and intrigue.

We have given this disgraceful extract in its entirely because we are anxious that our English readers should understand why it is that "conspiracy" cases at Barisal and elsewhere should continue to crop up. A Frenchman of the type of this M. Maindron may write, and an English publicist of the standing of Mr. Lilly may quote with impunity, a farrago of lies regarding educated Indians; and no one seems to understand—least of all the editor of "Everyman," who prints such poisonous stuff—that so long as this wholesale slandering is allowed, the anti-English movement in India is bound to be fermented. There is more than meets the eye in the exclamation of the young fellow who now stands charged at Barisal: "It is no use living in the world like a lump of flesh"; and a man must be more than human if he fails to be moved to the bitterest resentment by the vile calumnies to which Mr. Lilly accords public approval. This Frenchman in particular has not even the merit of truth to recommend him as a critic. The people who, according to him "dread sports from which their cowardice and effeminacy keep them aloof," succeeded a year or two ago in defeating the crack regimental teams and football clubs in India at their own game. What does it matter? Like the Marconi mud-slinger, these slanderers hold that the bigger the lie the greater the profit to their base crusade. Mr. Lilly tells us that for "the sedition which thwarts and cripples the work of the British Raj in India we are ourselves largely responsible." He is unexpectedly right.

The vial of vitriol is not, however, by any means exhausted. A vicious attack follows upon Lord Macaulay and "the not very virile intelligence" of the Governor-General (Lord William Bentinck) under whom he served and who "was won over by his facile rhetoric." The fatal mistake these men committed was to bestow the gift of English education upon Indians; and, says Mr. Lilly, "numberless woes" have thereby fallen upon the country.

The British Government has attempted to introduce political institutions of a representative character, for which the people are quite unfit, and which are utterly distasteful to them. Some thousand municipalities have been created throughout India, and I know not how many local and district boards. The representative character of these bodies is the emptiest of pretences. The people whom they are supposed to represent know and care nothing about them. The astute Hindus who get themselves elected, and who are largely vakils—that is, lawyers—represent nothing but their own personal interests, and their desire to gratify those interests by such means as their official position offers.

It may be true, as Mr. Lilly puts it, that "the pretence at representative government which we find in Hindustan is not only a folly, it is also a fraud." But the reason for that is not the policy for which he makes Lord Macaulay responsible. It is because the friends of Mr. Lilly have been all along in the ascendant.

A diatribe against 'the farce of education" in India brings this extraordinary production to a close. It is, we learn, "an egregious folly" to have educated Indians at all; and one of the "reasons" is that Sir George Birdwood, "who knows India as few men know it," has expressed his opinion that "the so-called 'unrest' in Bengal has a reality in the legitimate discontent of the Anglicised rising generation all over India." Of course it has: and purblind creatur of the stamp of Mr. Lilly accentuate and aggravate that "ligitimate discontent" a hundred-fold by resorting to abuse without argument, instead of dealing with it in a statesmanlike and wise and fore-seeing fashion.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

WHITE SOUP A LA MONACO.
STEWED FISH ROE.
ROAST CALF'S LIVER.
LEG OF MUTTON A LA PROVENCALE.
PUMPKIN CHEESE.
ICED APRICOT OR PEACH SOUFFLE.

Fish Roe, As. 4. Calf's Liver, As. 4. Mutton, As. 12. Apricots, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-11-0.

WHITE SOUP A LA MONACO.

This may be used for fast days. Cut some slices of bread, sprinkle them well with sugar, toast a good brown and sprinkle with salt. Bring enough milk and water to the boil, flavour with salt, pepper, onion juice, etc., and pour over the toast slices; let them soack well, return the milk to the pan, thicken it with an egg or two and serve over the toast.

STEWED FISH ROE.

At this season of the year fish roe can often be had and forms a nice change. Blanch the roe in boiling water after soaking well in two waters, then set it to simmer gently in equal parts of stock and white wine, seasoning with salt, pepper, herbs, onion juice, etc. When quite cooked place it in a pie dish or China scallop shells broken in small pieces, reduce and thicken the stock, flavour with lime juice, cover the roe with it, sprinkle with baked crumbs and just brown in the oven.

ROAST CALF'S LIVER.

Well wash the liver and lard it with thin slices of bacon, sprinkle it with grated onion, minced parsley, and a dust of spice; cover with thin bacon slices and roast it before a moderate fire. When cooked skim the gravy, flavour with a little lime juice or chilli, vinegar and serve piping hot garnished with turned olives or wafer potatoes.

LEG OF MUTTON A LA PROVENCALE.

Lard the mutton with fillets of anchovy, onion strips and bacon. Roll it in paper well covered with fat and set it to braise in the oven; when cooked, serve with piquante sauce, which is a good brown sauce with vinegar, chopped ham, grated onion and minced parsley.

PUMPKIN CHEESE.

Cut the brown pumpkin into slices and cook in a covered pan in some fat for 20 minutes, seasoning with pepper, salt and a little spice. Place the slices in a dish and sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, some baked crumbs, little dabs of butter and bake for ten minutes.

ICED APRICOT OR PEACH SOUFFLE.

Make a well flavoured puree of raw peaches or apricots by rubbing through a sieve and flavouring it well with sugar and a little rum. Meanwhile prepare a well flavoured custard, dissolving in it enough gelatine to jelly it softly. Whip three egg whites to a stiff froth, whip them into the custard and finally whip in the fruit puree. Set with ice to make it jelly and serve with crushed macaroons on top.

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